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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 11, 1955
For actions of February 10, 1955
84th-1st, No. 24

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HIGHLIGHTS: House completed congressional action on durum wheat acreage increase bill. House received appropriation estimate for insects and plant diseases and forest-pest control.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment S. 145, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for increased durum wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas for 1955 (pp. 1214-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report H. R. 1, to extend until June 30, 1958, the President's authority to enter into trade agreements, and agreed to amendments to make it clear that provisions of existing law such as Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 will prevail despite any provision in a trade agreement and that enactment of this bill will not imply congressional approval or disapproval of the organizational provisions of GATT (p. D89).
The Committee was granted permission to file the report on this bill by midnight, Feb. 14 (p. 1205).
Rep. Davis, Ga., stated that he would like to support H. R. 1, but that "it is imperative that the bill contain adequate safeguards to prevent the destruction of the domestic market for our textile goods" (pp. 1211-2).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a proposed supplemental appropriation estimate for the fiscal year 1955, which includes funds for this Department in the amounts of \$2,570,000 for control of forest pests and 700,000 for control of insects and plant diseases (H. Doc. 88); to appropriations Committee (p. 1233).

4. PRICE SUPPORTS. Following is a Feb. 9 release from the Agriculture Committee:

"Representative Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, announced today that hearings will start Friday, February 17th, on his bill (H. R. 12) to reestablish 90 percent of parity price supports for basic commodities, and all similar bills. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson will be the first witness.

"With the exception of the Secretary's testimony, Chairman Cooley said, the hearings will be limited to the specific subject covered by the bills -- the level of price supports for basic commodities.

"Secretary Benson has also been asked to give the Committee his recommendations for a dairy support program in line with the study made by the Department pursuant to the farm bill passed in the Eighty-third Congress. This subject will then be explored further by a subcommittee.

"Pointing out that the committee devoted several months and traveled many thousands of miles during the Eighty-third Congress to hear testimony from farmers and local organizations on this subject, Mr. Cooley said that the testimony at this hearing will be limited to general organizations of national scope and that he expects to complete the hearings by February 25.

"All hearings will be held in the Agriculture Committee room, 1310 New House Office Building, will start at 10:00 A.M., and will be open to the public.

5. CROP INSURANCE. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to provide that the direct cost of loss adjusters for crop inspection and loss adjustments may be considered as non-administrative or non-operating expense and that administrative and operating expenses in excess of appropriated funds may be paid from premium income; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1233).

6. WATER RESOURCES. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to authorize that Department to investigate and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of Alaskan water resources; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 1233).

7. MINERALS; LANDS. Received from the Interior Department a bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands with respect to disposal of mineral deposits in which the U.S. ^{owns} a partial or future interest; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 1233).

8. PROPERTY. Rep. McCormack spoke in favor of his bill, H. R. 3322, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for education and public health purposes (p. 1214).

9. COMMITTEES. Received reports from the various standing committees on their personnel and funds, including the following: Agriculture, Appropriations, Government Operations, and Post Office and Civil Service (pp. 1227-33).

10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 14 (p. 1227). Legislative program as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon. and Tues., no business; Thurs. and Fri., if cleared by Rules Committee, the trade agreements extension bill (p. 1214).

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1955 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1955 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$913,508,767, TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL PROPOSED PROVISIONS
AND INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS

FEBRUARY 10, 1955.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 10, 1955.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1955 and for other purposes, in the amount of \$913,508,767, together with several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., February 8, 1955.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes, in the following amounts:

Legislative branch.....	\$1, 336, 000
The judiciary.....	815, 600
Executive branch.....	911, 328, 267
District of Columbia.....	28, 900
Total.....	913, 508, 767

These proposed supplemental appropriations will not result in an increase in total 1955 expenditures or new obligational authority contained in the 1956 budget since they will be covered either by amounts specifically included in the totals or by the reserve for contingencies.

Nearly 90 percent of the total is for major programs not readily subject to administrative discretion through the budget process or is necessitated by legislation enacted during the last session of Congress. Another 8 percent is for payments required by law, e. g., merchant ship operating-differential subsidies. The remainder is for workload increases and other contingencies not foreseen when the 1955 annual appropriations were enacted.

In addition, there are submitted several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed supplemental appropriations for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia have been included without change, and I make no observation regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol: Capitol buildings and grounds:	
Capitol Grounds.....	\$611, 000
House Office Buildings.....	25, 000
Government Printing Office: Printing and binding.....	700, 000

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States: Care of the building and grounds.....	12, 500
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Salaries of judges.....	101, 000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	145, 300
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	380, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	116, 725
Salaries of referees.....	25, 500
Expenses of referees.....	34, 575

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mutual security: Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance.....	8, 000, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Export-Import Bank of Washington: Limitation on expenses....	(70, 000)
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	100, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Salaries and expenses.....	300, 000
National Capital Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey.....	400, 000
Railroad Retirement Board: Salaries and expenses (trust fund)....	(256, 000)
Small Business Administration:	
Salaries and expenses.....	(224, 000)
Revolving fund.....	10, 000, 000
Veterans Administration:	
Compensation and pensions.....	240, 000, 000
Readjustment benefits.....	155, 000, 000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	720, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....	700, 000
Forest Service: Salaries and expenses.....	2, 570, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary.....	(910, 000)
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers.....	15, 200, 000
Maritime activities:	
Operating-differential subsidies.....	60, 000, 000
Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization).....	Language
Bureau of Public Roads:	
Federal-aid highways (liquidation of contract authorization)....	100, 000, 000
Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....	4, 000, 000
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)....	1, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Interservice activities:

Claims	(\$4,320,000)
Retired pay	(10,500,000)
Department of the Army: Audited claims	Language
Department of the Navy: Audited claims	Language

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army: Canal Zone Government: Operating expenses	338,000
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education:

Payments to school districts	20,000,000
Assistance for school construction	48,500,000
Social Security Administration:	
Bureau of Public Assistance: Grants to States for public assistance	238,000,000
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Salaries and expenses (trust fund)	(11,240,000)
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services	(28,000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources	350,000
National Park Service: Construction, Jones Point Bridge	675,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals	250,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	750,000
Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry:	
1954	198,267
1955	870,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses	1,100,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses	1,500,000
Federal Prison System:	
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons	207,000
Support of United States prisoners	600,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Employment Security: Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	Language
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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Foreign mail transportation, 1947	(25,000)
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses	(800,000)
Contributions to international organizations	Language
Missions to international organizations	(12,500)
International contingencies	(200,000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Capital outlay: Capital outlay, miscellaneous	28,900
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UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

General provision	Language
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Total proposed supplemental appropriations	913,508,767
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DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1955 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Grounds

For reconstruction, repair, alteration, and improvement of the areas of the United States Capitol grounds located above and in the vicinity of the legislative garage, situated north of Constitution Avenue between New Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, including expenditures for personal and other services and all other necessary items, \$611,000, to remain available until expended.

House Office Buildings

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 176, Eightieth Congress, approved July 11, 1947, \$25,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$700,000.

The original amount of \$8,500,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1955 was based on Congress being in session approximately 7 months. The late adjournment of Congress and the reconvening of the Senate on November 8, 1954, will increase the requirements for congressional printing and binding to \$9,200,000.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$12,500, to remain available until June 30, 1956, of which \$8,500 shall be available for expenditure without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for purchase and installation of a sound reinforcing system in the courtroom and adjacent areas and of a tape recording system, including necessary incidental expenses.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$101,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to pay the salaries of new judges authorized by the act of February 10, 1954 (Public Law 294), for contributions for Federal employees' group life insurance as authorized by Public Law 598, approved August 17, 1954, and for annuities of six widows of Supreme Court justices as authorized by Public Law 702, approved August 28, 1954.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$145,300.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to provide staffs for new judges authorized by Public Law 294, approved February 10, 1954; clerical assistants for United States Commissioners authorized by Public Laws 85 and 583 (83d Cong.); employment of temporary court reporters authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States; and for contributions for Federal employees' group life insurance as authorized by Public 598, approved August 17, 1954.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$380,000.

The rising costs of fees and expenses of jurors called for service in the Federal courts during the remainder of the fiscal year necessitate the submission of this proposed supplemental appropriation.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$116,725.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required primarily to meet the cost of supplying and equipping the chambers and offices of the new judges authorized by Public Law 294, approved February 10, 1954.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$25,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide for referees' salary increases effective January 1, 1955, and for two additional positions. Both the salary increases and the additional positions were authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$34,575, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (e) (4)).

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to enable the referees to handle a 10,000 increase in the number of cases of bankruptcy proceedings in the courts.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance", *for United States contributions during the period ending June 30, 1955, \$8,000,000.*

Section 306 (a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, Public Law 665, approved August 26, 1954, authorized for fiscal year 1955 the appro-

priation of \$17,958,000 for making contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance. The Congress appropriated \$9,957,621 for the calendar year 1954 pledge and instructed that no pledge be made for calendar year 1955 until Congress had appropriated funds for this purpose.

This proposed supplemental appropriation of \$8,000,000 will provide the contribution for the first half of calendar year 1955, and is required now to permit the continuation of projects already underway.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Export-Import Bank of Washington and Reconstruction Finance Corporation Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for administrative expenses is increased from "\$1,070,000" to "\$1,140,000".

This proposed increase in the limitation on administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank is necessary because of (1) the enactment of Public Law 570, approved August 9, 1954, which established a 5-man, full-time Board of Directors, created an advisory committee of 9 members, and increased the lending authority of the bank; (2) the marked increase in applications from exporters for credit lines; and (3) the general expansion of other lending operations.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased from "\$220,000" to "\$230,000".

The Federal Power Commission is now confronted with an increasing backlog of applications for permits and licenses from non-Federal sources for the development of hydroelectric power projects. The Commission's workload has also increased sharply as a result of a decision by the United States Supreme Court on June 7, 1954, which held that a large number of individuals and corporations previously exempt are now subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act.

Included in the proposed supplemental appropriation is an amount of \$30,000 to provide the additional personnel needed to accelerate processing of applications from non-Federal groups for hydroelectric projects and thereby reduce the backlog of such applications and advance the dates when power would be available. The remaining \$70,000 is necessary to enable the Commission to comply with the law under the Supreme Court decision. The language change is to provide for additional travel associated with the increase in level of the Commission's work in these two activities.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide funds for increasing the Committee's staff in order to permit additional research in fields of critical military importance. This work should be initiated promptly in an effort to assure timely solution of problems affecting successful development of military aircraft, guided missiles, and their powerplants.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS
TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council to jointly conduct a survey of the present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and recommendations to the President, including transportation expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission and Council serving without compensation, \$400,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1957.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to enable the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council jointly to conduct a survey of the present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region, and to report their findings and recommendations to the President.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
(TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund)", \$256,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account.

This estimate is to provide the Railroad Retirement Board with additional funds required to meet part of the cost of increased workloads resulting from the enactment of Public Law 398, approved June 16, 1954, which amended the Railroad Retirement Act by repealing the prohibition against dual benefits under both social security and railroad retirement laws; Public Law 746, approved August 31, 1954, amending the Railroad Retirement Act by lowering eligibility requirements of certain beneficiaries, etc.; and Public Law 761, approved September 1, 1954, amending the Social Security Act, which required adjustment in benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$224,000, to be derived by transfer from the "Revolving fund, Small Business Administration", for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said fund.

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$10,000,000.

The experience of the Administration during the last 6 months with the lending program authorized by the Small Business Act indicates that available capital for making new loans will be exhausted before the end of the current fiscal year. The additional capital requested will permit the Administration to continue to provide financial assistance to small businesses until June 30, 1955, when current authorizing legislation for the program expires. Administrative expenses for the lending program are derived by transfer from the "Revolving fund" to "Salaries and expenses." If additional lending capital is made available, it will be necessary to provide the above transfer of funds for administrative expenses in order to retain sufficient staff to process new loan applications.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$240,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This appropriation provides for veterans' compensation, pensions, and other allowanees, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, and burial expenses of deceased veterans.

The original 1955 estimate was in the amount of \$2,535 million. The Congress provided \$2,435 million. In its report on the independent offices appropriation bill, 1955, the House Appropriations Committee stated: "The committee recognizes the fact that funds provided for this item are to meet firm obligations of the Federal Government, * * * and if an additional amount is required during the next fiscal year the committee will recommend funds to meet the situation."

During the current fiscal year new legislation increasing payments for compensation and pensions approximately 5 percent was also approved, which increased the requirements of this program an additional \$110,200,000. The proposed supplemental appropriation reflects the effect of this legislation as well as the increase in basic requirements above the level provided by the existing appropriation.

On October 19, 1954, this appropriation was apportioned on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at that time.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This appropriation provides for education and training allowances to veterans, vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans, loan guaranty payments, and housing grants for disabled veterans.

The amount available for obligation in fiscal year 1955 is \$533,280,017. Experience to date indicates that this amount will be insufficient because of an unanticipated sharp increase in enrollment and rates of payment.

On October 19, 1954, this appropriation was apportioned on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at that time.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", \$720,000.

Public Law 865, approved July 1, 1948, authorized a program of grants to the Republic of the Philippines for the medical care and treatment of certain eligible Filipino veterans for a 5-year period. The budget for the fiscal year 1955 was predicated on the expiration of this program on December 31, 1954, in accordance with the terms of the authorization. However, the Congress enacted Public Law 421, approved June 18, 1954, extending the program for 5 more years with gradually decreasing limitation on the amount of the grant authorized each year. The proposed supplemental appropriation recommended at this time is necessary to finance the program through June 30, 1955.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$700,000, *to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds to cooperate with State and local agencies, with rancher groups, and with other Federal agencies in controlling a recently discovered threatening emergency caused by widespread and dangerous infestations of grasshoppers which are building up on private and public ranch lands in the West, and for other contingencies.

The current appropriation included a contingency fund amounting to \$400,000 which is available for controlling or suppressing emergency

outbreaks of plant pests. To meet emergency situations occurring during the fiscal year 1955, a total of \$276,000 has been withdrawn from this fund to cooperate with the States in meeting serious situations brought about by the Mexican fruitfly, the khapra beetle, the European chafer, and the burrowing nematode. Thus, there is a balance of \$124,000 available to meet such emergency conditions as may arise prior to July 1, 1955. This sum is not sufficient to provide for the suppression of the expected outbreaks of grasshoppers in 15 States during the last 3 months of the fiscal year, and to meet such other emergencies as may arise.

The \$700,000 recommended assumes the Federal Government will bear one-third of the cost of control programs on State and privately owned land and almost all of such cost on Federal land.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for control of forest pests, \$2,570,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to control spruce budworms in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and New Mexico, where surveys completed last fall revealed a tremendous upsurge in budworm infestations. Unless control measures are applied in the spring or early summer of 1955, there is every indication that even greater insect populations will be encountered next season. Delay in applying control measures will increase damage to and loss of valuable timber resources and also increase the cost of ultimate control. In addition, timber killed by budworms will increase the costs of forest fire protection.

The value of the timber in the areas proposed for control activities in 1955 is estimated to be about \$38 million. Additional funds will be required for 1956 for control activities in areas having a timber value of another \$15 million. In accordance with previous practice the Federal Government will bear a portion of the cost of controlling infestations on State and private lands.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer not to exceed \$700,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", and not to exceed \$210,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau", from the following appropriations to the Department of Commerce:

"Export control, Bureau of Foreign Commerce", fiscal year 1955;

"Maritime training, maritime activities", fiscal year 1955;

"State marine schools, maritime activities", fiscal year 1955;

"Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies, maritime activities", fiscal year 1955;

"Testing and research laboratory, Bureau of Public Roads"; and

"Construction of laboratories, National Bureau of Standards".

Public Law 737, approved August 31, 1954, and Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954, provided certain employment benefits for Federal employees (e. g., longevity benefits, increased overtime pay, and home leave). Enactment of this proposed appropriation language provision will permit these costs to be absorbed within funds already appropriated to the Department of Commerce.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers", \$15,200,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the additional funds required for subsidy payments to air carriers in fiscal year 1955. It is anticipated that the \$40 million already appropriated for this purpose will be exhausted by April 15, 1955.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended.

An additional amount of \$60 million is required to pay operating-differential subsidy bills presented by ship operators in fiscal year 1955 under existing contracts. The \$65 million appropriated in 1955 was exhausted in January, and unpaid bills now total over \$20 million. The current outlook is for total requirements of at least \$125 million in this fiscal year.

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The limitation under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities", is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$250,000".

In the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, \$12,000,000 was appropriated to place naval auxiliary-type merchant ships in a higher degree of defense readiness and preserve a nucleus of vital skills in our repair yards. The amount available for administering this program was limited to \$150,000. An increase of \$100,000 in that limitation is now proposed in order to provide for (1) a more adequate level of contract surveillance, inventorying, auditing, and inspection activities to protect the interests of the Government, and (2) a greater workload resulting from the repair of a larger number of ships than was originally estimated when the \$12,000,000 was appropriated.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways", to remain available until expended, \$100,000,000, *which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.*

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, there has been a marked acceleration in the Federal-aid highway program, due in part to the increased authorizations provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 and the advance apportionment among the States of the 1956 authorization. At the present rate of expenditure, funds available to reimburse States for the Federal share of work done will be exhausted early in April. This proposed supplemental appropriation for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to previously

granted contract authority is to provide necessary funds to make prompt payments to the States in the remaining portion of the current fiscal year.

FOREST HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for "Forest highways", to remain available until expended, \$4,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

This program provides for direct Federal construction of highways in the national forests under contract authorizations included in the Federal-aid highway acts. It is anticipated that funds presently available for payment of construction costs will be exhausted by the middle of April. This proposed supplemental appropriation for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to previously granted contract authority is necessary in order to meet expenditure requirements for the balance of the fiscal year 1955.

PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73), \$1,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

This program provides for direct Federal construction of highways in States having large areas of public lands. As of December 31, 1954, construction contracts totaling \$1,292,000 had been let under contract authorizations provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover payments coming due under these contracts during the remainder of the fiscal year 1955.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

CLAIMS

For an additional amount for "Claims", \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy", fiscal year 1955.

The additional requirement for "Claims" is due to an increase in settlements which was not anticipated, and a further increase expected as a result of the act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 734), pertaining to certain foreign claims.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$10,500,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy", fiscal year 1955.

The supplemental amount for "Retired pay" is required because of an unanticipated increase in the number of annuitants on the retired rolls during the current fiscal year. On December 30, 1954, this appropriation was apportioned on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at that time.

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the department concerned shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment to War)", fiscal years 1941-1946, \$6,750;

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1940, \$278.44;

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1943, \$13,083.19;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$6,625.43;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", fiscal year 1946, \$17,747.99;

"Fuel, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$546.72; and

"Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$6,472.91.

This proposed provision is necessary to authorize the payment from applicable current appropriations of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be due from lapsed appropriations which are exhausted.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$338,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide funds for the home leave travel of employees under Public Law 737, approved August 31, 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$20,000,000.

Public Law 732, approved August 31, 1954, postponed until the fiscal year 1956 application of a provision in Public Law 248, approved August 8, 1953, requiring school districts to absorb a greater portion of the impact of Federal activities on school attendance. It is chiefly for this reason that a proposed supplemental appropriation of \$20,000,000 is needed to provide full payments in the current fiscal year to all eligible school districts for maintenance and operation of school facilities.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Assistance for school construction", \$48,500,000; and said appropriation and the unexpended balances of amounts heretofore appropriated under this head and under the head "School construction" shall, to the extent that they are or may become unobligated, be merged and such amounts shall be available, and remain available until expended, for the program of school construction as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 271-311): *Provided*, That the limitations under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, and in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amounts available for carrying out title IV of Public Law 815, as amended, are repealed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall (1) increase the amounts previously available for title II of Public Law 815, or (2) otherwise than as expressly herein provided affect the limitation imposed by section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 731).

Public Law 731, approved August 31, 1954, extended for 2 years the program of assistance for school construction authorized by Public Law 815, approved September 23, 1950, as amended. The extended program chiefly provides payments to school districts whose enrollments have increased between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1956, because of Federal activities. The purpose of this proposed supplemental appropriation is principally to provide the funds needed to make payments based on applications for assistance received from school districts prior to December 1, 1954.

The \$48,500,000 additional appropriation, together with unobligated balances of funds granted for previous construction aid programs which would be made available by the proposed language, will provide a total of \$70,000,000 to meet these requirements. Since all anticipated applications for assistance under the programs authorized by Public Law 815, approved September 23, 1950, and Public Law 246, approved August 8, 1953, have been received and processed for approval or eligibility the estimated balances remaining can be applied to the requirements under the new law.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Grants to States for Public Assistance

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$238,000,000.

The 1955 appropriation anticipated the expiration on September 30, 1954, of the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act. Expiration would have resulted in a reduction in the Federal share of benefit payments. However, the 1952 amendments were extended by Public Law 761, approved September 1, 1954, and, in addition, the decrease in the old-age assistance caseload was not as great as had been anticipated. The decreases that did occur were more than offset by increases in the caseloads of the other programs as well as increased benefit payments. The proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide funds to meet these costs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS
INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$69,400,000" to "\$80,640,000": Provided, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

This proposed increase in limitation is necessary to provide the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance with the funds required to meet the increased workloads which will result from expansion of the old-age and survivors insurance program, enacted in Public Law 761, September 1, 1954. The major part of this proposed increase is due to the enactment of provisions protecting the benefits of covered employees during periods of permanent and total disability.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services", \$28,000, to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

To handle the workload arising from the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is increasing employment in the district offices by approximately 2,200 employees. Personnel, payroll, and general services are provided these employees by the Office of Field Services. This proposed increase in transferred funds is to cover the cost of the additional workload involved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$350,000.

Fire-fighting costs on public lands in the Western States and Alaska were unusually high during the first half of the fiscal year. This caused the Department to use for fire-suppression funds appropriated for other activities so as to protect public property. The proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to replace the diverted funds so as to avoid curtailing other essential activities below the level programmed for 1955, and to provide for fire suppression in the remainder of the fiscal year.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

JONES POINT BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964); \$675,000; to remain available until expended.

Public Law 704, approved August 30, 1954, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to construct a six-lane bridge over the

Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to a point in Maryland. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the funds needed for test borings and completion of plans, specifications, and estimates.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salary and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$250,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to cover costs incident to increased litigation and the cost of premium compensation for United States marshals whose duties require unscheduled and uncontrollable overtime. Payment of premium compensation is authorized by Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$750,000.

Current experience indicates that this proposed supplemental appropriation will be required to pay fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party.

On July 26, 1954, this appropriation was apportioned on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at that time.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$198,267, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$870,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

These proposed additional amounts are necessary for payment of claims already adjudicated or expected to be adjudicated this fiscal year.

As of December 31, 1954, awards for the current year total \$578,379. It is estimated that an additional \$291,621 will be awarded during the remainder of the year.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,100,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to cover the cost of premium compensation for the special agent staff whose duties require unscheduled and uncontrollable overtime. Payment of premium compensation was authorized by Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including purchase of twenty passenger motor vehicles and six aircraft in addition to those heretofore provided*, \$1,500,000.

The illegal entry of aliens across the Mexican border has caused a serious law enforcement problem. Additional funds are needed to enlarge the border patrol in order to combat illegal entry and to apprehend illegal aliens and to provide for their deportation to Mexico. Availability of this proposed supplemental appropriation in the fourth quarter of this fiscal year will permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to meet this problem when it is most acute. In addition, funds are required to cover the cost of premium compensation for certain employees, as authorized by Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$207,000.

The 1955 annual appropriation provided for the care and custody of an average prisoner population of 19,700. On the basis of the present population (19,688) and past experience, it is estimated that the average population for the current year will be 20,300, or an increase of 600 over the previous estimate, thus necessitating a proposed supplemental appropriation for prisoner care in the amount of \$160,000.

Provision was made in the annual appropriation act for \$250,000 for extra holiday pay based on the requirements for the 8 legal holidays normally occurring during the year. By Executive Order 10580 of December 4, 1954, an additional holiday was prescribed for December 24 and one-half day for December 31, 1954. As a result of this extra day and one-half, an additional \$47,000 is required.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$600,000.

This appropriation provides for the care of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions while awaiting trial or sentence and while serving sentences of less than 1 year and for medical and psychiatric examination conducted at the order of the courts. Owing to increasing contract rates it has become apparent that funds available for fiscal year 1955 would not be sufficient. Based on past experience, a projection of costs thus far indicates that an additional \$600,000 will be required for the support of prisoners during the current fiscal year.

On August 3, 1954, this appropriation was apportioned on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at that time.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for expenses necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (Public Law 767, approved September 1, 1954).

The recently established unemployment compensation benefit payment program for Federal employees is administered by the various States under contractual agreement with the Secretary of Labor. Funds required for these administrative operations are provided by this appropriation. Where a State does not enter into contractual arrangements, the operations will be performed by the Department of Labor. The proposed addition to the appropriation language is necessary to permit the use of these funds for the performance of such administrative operations by the Department of Labor should the necessity arise. It is similar to the authority now provided in administering unemployment compensation payments to veterans.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation", \$25,000, *to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway mail service", fiscal year 1947.*

This amount is necessary for the payment of outstanding claims due to carriers for the transportation of foreign mail.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$800,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas", fiscal year 1955.*

The need for this proposed supplemental appropriation arises from the necessity for establishing diplomatic missions at Laos and Cambodia following the truce signed at the Geneva Conference July 21, 1954, and the cessation of hostilities in Indochina, and additional costs involved in inaugurating a program for integrating departmental staff into the Foreign Service Officer Corps in accordance with recommendations of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for additional contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, as authorized by the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 736), in an amount not to exceed \$75,000.

Public Law 736, approved August 31, 1954, authorized the appropriation of funds to pay the arrearage owed to the Institute by the United States, and an annual contribution thereafter of not to exceed \$50,000. The arrearage was caused by the United States inability to meet its annual \$42,928 assessment, first made in 1952, due to a

\$10,000 legislative ceiling on its contribution. Funds to pay the full \$131,703 arrearage through fiscal year 1955 were included in the regular 1956 appropriation request.

The Institute is in serious need at this time of the funds due from the United States in order to proceed with its 1955 program. While this estimate does not provide for the full amount of the United States arrearage it will provide sufficient funds for the Institute to continue its operations as planned until the 1956 appropriation becomes available. Enactment of this proposed provision will permit a reduction of \$75,000 in the amount included in the 1956 budget for this organization.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$12,500, *to be derived by transfer from "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1955.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessitated by the increased overtime payments required by Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954, and the likelihood of an extraordinary session of the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly concerning the United States fliers imprisoned in China and the Formosa question. The United States mission has also been recently assigned certain added responsibilities for processing Soviet travel requests under the new travel restrictions.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$200,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Educational aid for China and Korea".*

The 1955 estimate of appropriation submitted to the Congress last year did not provide funds for major international conferences which would probably arise but which were then unscheduled. It was explained at that time that, should such meetings occur, additional funds would have to be requested. The proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide funds for a number of major conferences of recent development which have either been definitely scheduled or can reasonably be expected to be scheduled during fiscal year 1955. Conferences now certain include the Manila Pact Council meeting at Bangkok, United Nations disarmament discussions at London, and the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the United Nations at San Francisco.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAPITAL OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY, MISCELLANEOUS

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, miscellaneous", *for improvement of Pier No. 5, Washington Channel, \$28,900.*

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1955.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have submitted the above proposed supplemental appropriation to the Bureau of the Budget with the statement that such amount is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1955.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

The following appropriations to the departments and agencies shall be available during the current fiscal year for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114):

Department of Agriculture:

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses";

Forest Service: Such appropriations as are available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms, or allowances therefor, under said Act;

Department of Defense—Military Functions:

All appropriations available for pay of civilian employees;

*Department of Defense—Civil Functions: Department of the Army
Rivers and harbors and flood control:*

"Construction, general";

"Operation and maintenance, general";

"General expenses";

"Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries";

Canal Zone Government:

"Operating expenses";

Department of the Interior:

Bureau of Reclamation:

"Construction and rehabilitation";

"Operation and maintenance";

National Park Service:

"Management and protection";

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities";

Department of Justice:

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses";

Post Office Department:

"Administration";

"Operations"; and

"Facilities".

Title IV of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), authorizes appropriations to be granted for the purpose of providing uniforms, or allowances therefor, for civilian employees who are required to wear a prescribed uniform in the performance of their official duties. The amount which may be paid to each employee, or the cost of the uniforms furnished, may not exceed \$100 per annum. The foregoing provision will make the above-enumerated appropriations to the departments and agencies available for this purpose during the current fiscal year.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 15, 1955
For actions of February 14, 1955
84th-1st, No. 26

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported trade agreements extension bill. House received Hoover Commission personnel report. House received from USDA proposed bills to restore import-control authority in Virgin Islands and to amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

HOUSE

1. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1, to extend until June 30, 1958, the President's authority to enter into trade agreements, etc. (H. Rept. 50)(p. 1296).
2. PERSONNEL. Received from the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission) a report on personnel and civil service pursuant to Public Law 108, 83rd Congress (H. Doc. 89); and the Commission's task force report on personnel and civil service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 1295). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from the Government Printing Office.
3. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend Sec. 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so that persons carrying out conservation practices on Federally owned noncropland would be eligible to receive ACP cost-sharing assistance for such practices, if the practices directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining privately owned lands of such persons who use and maintain such Federal land under agreement with the Federal agency; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1295).

4. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend Sec. 6 of the act of Aug. 30, 1890, and Sec. 2 of the act of Feb. 2, 1903, as amended by the revised Virgin Islands Organic Act of 1954, so as to restore, on a modified basis, the Department's cattle-poultry inspection authority on imports into the Virgin Islands; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1295).
5. GRAZING LANDS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to extend to grazing lessees the right of compensation for losses sustained by reason of the use of public domain or other property for war or national defense purposes; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 1295).
6. RUBBER. Received the Federal Facilities Corporation's report of its expenditures for repairs, replacements, etc., on the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities during the last half of 1954 (p. 1295).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. In addition to the items for this Department listed in Digest 24, the President's supplemental appropriation estimate for the fiscal year 1955 includes the following: Mutual Security, \$8,000,000 for contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance; Export-Import Bank, increase of administrative-expenses limitation from \$1,070,000 to \$1,140,000; Small Business Administration, \$10,000,000 additional capital for revolving fund, \$224,000 of which is to be transferred to administrative-expenses fund to continue financial assistance to small businesses until June 30, 1955, when current authorizing legislation for the new-loans program expires; Bureau of Public Roads, \$10,000,000 to reimburse States for Federal share of work done under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954, \$4,000,000 for direct Federal construction of highways in the national forests, and \$1,000,000 for payment of obligations for direct Federal construction of highways in States having large areas of public lands; Health, Education, and Welfare Department, \$20,000,000 for payments to school districts absorbing a greater portion of the impact of Federal activities on school attendance, and \$48,500,000 for school construction assistance in districts whose enrollments have increased between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1956, because of Federal activities; Bureau of Land Management, \$350,000 to replace diverted funds used for fire-fighting costs on public lands in Western States and Alaska; Bureau of Employment Security, to permit use of certain 1955 appropriations for administration of Federal employees' unemployment compensation payment program; and enumerated appropriations, including Agricultural Research Service and Forest Service funds, to be made available for uniforms or allowances therefor, for Federal employees.
8. EDUCATION; BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received from HEW the annual report of the Commissioner of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954; and the Securities and Exchange Commission's report on its operations during the fiscal year 1954 (p. 1295).
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Reps. Price, Holifield, Cooper and others criticized the Dixon-Yates contract and urged that it be cancelled (pp. 1289-92).
10. SUGAR. Received a Mont. Legislature memorial requesting continuation of the Sugar Act of 1948 and an increase in the domestic beet sugar quota (p. 1297).
11. TREATIES. Received a Utah Legislature memorial favoring restriction of the President's treaty power (p. 1297).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House committee reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House discussed CCC fungible goods claims bill. House passed bill to repeal revolving fund for surplus commodities in occupied areas. House committee ordered reported bills to include onions in CEA, reapportion rice acreage allotments, and increase tobacco allotments. Senate passed tax bill after eliminating \$20 tax credit. Rep. Dawson (Ill.) introduced bill to increase per diem allowance.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1956. The amendment would correct an error in the printing of the bill. (pp. 2491-2505.)

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955 (H. Rept. 207) (pp. 2470, 2516). See end of Digest for provisions of this bill.

2. COMMODITY EXCHANGE; RICE; TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 122, to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act; H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; H. R. 4356, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice allotment history; H. R. 4756, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding establishment of State and farm acreage allotments; and H. R. 4757, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding proof of tobacco disposition reports (p. D202).

3. CCC CLAIMS. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Majority Leader McCormack, H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 2473-5).
4. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 342, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provides a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 2471). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit this Department to release reversionary rights in certain property (formerly FHA) for school purposes in Kern County, Calif. (pp. 2470-1).
6. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and make the lands thereof a part of the Tongass National Forest (p. 2475).
7. MINERALS; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development; and H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 2471-3).
8. MONOPOLIES. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Rep. Patman, H.R. 3659, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act (p. 2472).
The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee adopted amendments to H. R. 3658, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws; and ordered a clean bill to be introduced and reported to the House (P. D203).
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Williams, N. J., and others discussed basic principles and objectives of the technical assistance program, and urged provisions be made for this program on the "basis of a longer term than just year to year" (pp. 2510-5).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Army Department a proposed bill to provide for the operation and maintenance of certain flood-control projects by local interests; to Public Works Committee.
11. DAIRY PRODUCTS; MARKETING; STATEHOOD; RECLAMATION. Received various State resolutions, etc., urging Congress "to further develop requirements for interstate transportation of dairy products and to eliminate artificial trade barriers" and favoring Alaska-Hawaii statehood and the Colo. reclamation project (p. 2517).
12. RUBBER. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee opposing proposed sale of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities (pp. 2505-9).

1. TRAVEL. H. R. 4918, by Rep. Dawson, Ill., to amend the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide an increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses; to Government Operations Committee (p. 2516).
2. RESEARCH. H. R. 4919, by Rep. Dorn, S.C., to provide for the establishment and operation of a laboratory for a study of the utilization of the soil and water resources of the Southeastern U. S.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2516).
3. FARM LABOR. H. R. 4926, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an agricultural worker shall not be covered under the old-age and survivors insurance system for any quarter unless he performs agricultural labor for an employer on at least 30 days in such quarter; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 2516).
4. PROPERTY. H. R. 4933, by Rep. McDonough, to permit local taxation of the private interest in personal property and work in process and inventories of material acquired by the Federal Government for military security and the national defense but in the possession of contractors with the Federal Government; to Ways and Means Committee (pp. 2516-7).
H. R. 4947, by Rep. Trimble, to prohibit the disposal of certain surplus real property; to Public Works Committee (p. 2517).
5. MONOPOLIES. H. R. 4954, by Rep. Celler, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws, establishing a uniform statute of limitations; to Judiciary Committee (p. 2517).
H. R. 4958, by Rep. Walter, to amend the Clayton Act to allow the courts discretion in awarding damages; to Judiciary Committee (p. 2517).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

36. TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956. Post Office Department H. Appropriations Committee.
37. LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956. H. Appropriations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAR. 16: Continuation of Mexican farm labor program, H. Agriculture (Hughes, CSS, to testify). Colo. reclamation project, H. Interior. Pay raises, H. Post Office and Civil Service. Surplus property for education, etc., and Hawaii-Alaska statehood bills, H. Rules. Calendar business, S. Agriculture (exec). Trade agreements, S. Finance. Commission on Government Security, S. Government Operations. Road program, S. Public Works.

oOo

Supplemental Estimates, Fiscal Year 1955,
Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation
Bill, 1955

	Budget Estimate	House Committee Bill <u>a/</u>
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>		
<u>Salaries and expenses:</u>		
<u>Plant and animal disease and pest control:</u>		
To provide funds for cooperation with State and local agencies, rancher groups and other Federal agencies to meet the potential emergency caused by the wide-spread and dangerous buildup of infestations of grasshoppers on private and public range lands, and for other contingencies	\$700,000:	\$500,000
<u>Forest Service:</u>		
<u>Salaries and expenses:</u>		
<u>Control of forest pests:</u>		
For control of the spruce budworm in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and New Mexico	2,570,000:	2,570,000
<u>Agricultural Conservation Program Service:</u>		
<u>Agricultural Conservation Program:</u>		
Language extending availability of funds appropriated in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, until December 31, 1955, for making payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1955 ACP program*	<u>/Approved/</u>	<u>/Approved/</u>
Total	3,270,000:	3,070,000

a/ Reported March 15, 1955

* "The prolonged nature of the drought in many areas, and the strong possibility of further severe damage this year due to lack of moisture and dust storms, present a serious national problem which can be met only by a farsighted and long-range conservation program vigorously prosecuted throughout the country. The Committee urges the Department to give this matter even closer attention than in the past, and asks that it give careful study to all legislation and other proposals designed to meet various phases of the problem. It invites the Department to work closely with the Congress on this program, especially with the Agriculture and Appropriations Committees of both Houses."

The bill also includes the following items for other departments: Forest highways, Commerce Department, \$3,000,000; contributions to UN expanded program of technical assistance (through FAO, etc.), \$4,000,000; Southwestern Power Administration, Interior Department, \$400,000; claims against the Government, various amounts; and a provision making certain ARS and FS appropriations available for uniforms or allowances therefor.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

MARCH 15, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4903]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 88, 102, 103, 104, 105 and 106. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the committee total \$920,523,454. Appropriations recommended total \$855,212,429, a reduction of \$65,311,025. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Agriculture-----	\$700, 000	\$500, 000	—\$200, 000
II	Commerce-----	190, 538, 000	133, 980, 000	—56, 558, 000
III	Defense-----			
IV	Foreign operations-----	8, 000, 000	¹ (4, 000, 000)	—8, 000, 000
V	Independent offices-----	396, 205, 000	396, 036, 000	—169, 000
VI	Interior-----	4, 005, 000	3, 730, 000	—275, 000
VII	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	306, 500, 000	306, 500, 000	
VIII	Public works-----		400, 000	+400, 000
IX	State, Justice, and the Judiciary-----	5, 480, 792	4, 971, 767	—509, 025
X	Treasury and Post Office-----			
XI	District of Columbia-----	(28, 900)	(26, 500)	(—2, 400)
XII	Legislative-----	2, 824, 820	2, 824, 820	
XIII	Claims and judgments-----	6, 269, 842	6, 269, 842	
XIV	General provisions-----			
	Total-----	920, 523, 454	855, 212, 429	—65, 311, 025

¹ To be derived by transfer.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

CHARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota

WALT HORAN, Washington

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

House Document No. 88 proposes an additional \$700,000 to meet a threatened outbreak of grasshoppers in 15 western states, including Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, California, Oregon and Idaho. Surveys completed last December indicate severe buildups of grasshoppers, due in part to the drought conditions in these areas. It is imperative that planning for cooperative control action with the states involved be undertaken immediately.

The committee recommends \$500,000 for this purpose, instead of the full amount requested. The surveys made in December are only a preliminary analysis of the emergency, and extreme weather conditions unfavorable to grasshoppers could reduce or eliminate the threatened outbreak. Further, since the Federal Government is paying one-third of the cost of control on State and private lands, the Committee feels that local groups should take a joint interest in control work on public land.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Third Supplemental Appropriations Act for 1954 made available \$15,000,000 for a program of sharing with farmers the costs of carrying out emergency wind erosion control measures in the drought areas during 1954. Through December 31, 1954, approximately \$7,853,000 of these funds were used. The language carried in the accompanying bill proposes to continue the uncommitted balance of \$7,147,000 available to carry out similar measures during 1955.

The Committee understands that some of the emergency work covered by these funds is already underway and is being financed from the regular ACP funds. It recognizes that immediate action is necessary, since late winter and early spring is the most effective period in which to do this work, and agrees that these funds should be used to cover such measures initiated during this period.

The committee has approved the proposal to eliminate the limitation of \$1.25 per acre carried in last year's bill, in order to encourage more intensive and permanent measures such as the establishing of vegetative cover on the land. This action is based on assurances

that close control will be maintained on per acre costs and that the committee will be advised of the Department's experience on this matter.

The prolonged nature of the drought in many areas, and the strong possibility of further severe damage this year due to lack of moisture and dust storms, present a serious national problem which can be met only by a farsighted and long-range conservation program vigorously prosecuted throughout the country. The Committee urges the Department to give this matter even closer attention than in the past, and asks that it give careful study to all legislation and other proposals designed to meet various phases of the problem. It invites the Department to work closely with the Congress on this program, especially with the Agriculture and Appropriations Committees of both Houses.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
88	Agricultural Research Service-----	\$700, 000	\$500. 000	--\$200, 000
102	Agricultural Conservation Program-----	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Total, Chapter I-----	700, 000	500, 000	--200, 000

¹ Continues available uncommitted balances through Dec. 31, 1955.

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr., Georgia, *Chairman*

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
WALT HORAN, Washington
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary.—Language is provided in the bill authorizing the transfer of not to exceed \$650,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration" and not to exceed \$190,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau" from other appropriations previously made to the Department of Commerce. These funds are to provide payments for longevity benefits, increased overtime pay and home leave as authorized by Public Law 737, approved August 31, 1954, and Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954. This proposed transfer authority will permit these costs to be absorbed within funds already appropriated to the Department of Commerce.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Payments to Air Carriers.—The bill includes \$5,000,000 additional, a decrease of \$10,200,000 in the budget estimate, for subsidy payments to air carriers in fiscal year 1955. This amount when added to the \$40,000,000 previously appropriated in the regular bill and an unexpended balance brought forward from the prior year of \$11,963,706 makes a total of \$56,963,706 available during fiscal year 1955 for the payment of these subsidies.

The Chairman of the Board in his statement to the Committee relative to the Supreme Court decision in the Chicago and Southern Case said:

* * * For these reasons, the current budget estimates do not contemplate any reduction in subsidy due to application of the offset principle.

However, I do want to call your attention to the fact that there are other important decisions to be made in litigation now in progress that may give us some additional savings.

A report from the investigative staff of this Committee dated Dec. 30, 1954, contained the following:

The survey indicates that the Civil Aeronautics Board does not have accurate facts or figures regarding Pan American operations. Most of the subsidiaries have never been properly audited and some not at all, and there has not been insistence that the operations of the entire system be treated as an entity, as required by a recent Supreme Court decision. If corrective action were taken, substantial cuts in subsidy should result.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Supreme Court decision, if properly adhered to, will result in a substantial reduction in the amount of subsidy, and that the amount allowed by the Committee will be sufficient to make payments during the remainder of the fiscal year to domestic lines and international carriers who are not affected by the Supreme Court offset decision.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Operating differential subsidies.—The bill includes an additional \$35,000,000 for the payment of operating differential subsidies. This is a reduction of \$25,000,000 in the budget request. The amount recommended herein together with the amount previously appropriated makes a total of \$100,000,000 available for this item during the current fiscal year.

Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization).—Language is recommended in the bill making available an additional \$75,000 for administering the program of placing naval auxiliary-type merchant ships in a higher degree of defense readiness. The Committee was advised that approximately 70 ships can be repaired with the \$12,000,000 previously appropriated instead of 50 ships as had been originally estimated. The larger number of ships repaired will provide a greater workload for the contract surveillance, inventorying, auditing, and inspection activities which are to protect the interests of the Government.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Federal-aid highways.—The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 additional to provide funds for reimbursement to the States for the Federal share of the cost of work done on approved Federal-aid highway projects heretofore authorized. The sum of \$500,000,000 was appropriated in the regular appropriation act for fiscal year 1955, which together with the \$90,000,000 recommended herein will make a total of \$590,000,000 available during the current fiscal year. The Committee was advised that there remain unliquidated contract authorizations for fiscal years 1954 through 1957 totaling \$2,673,500,000.

Forest highways.—The bill includes an additional \$3,000,000 to provide funds for making contract payments for work done on approved forest highway projects. The appropriation in the regular act for this item was \$15,000,000.

Public lands highways.—There is included in the bill \$750,000 to provide additional funds for making contract payments for the cost of work done on approved public lands highway projects.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes language authorizing the transfer of an additional \$224,000 from the "Revolving fund, Small Business Administration" to "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said fund. The committee expects that this agency hereafter will so apportion its funds so as to stay within the limits of the amount appropriated for administrative expenses.

Revolving fund.—No additional funds are recommended for capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953. The committee was advised that as of December 31, 1954, there were \$31,324,000 available in the revolving fund for lending purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating expenses.—There is included in the bill \$230,000 additional for "Operating expenses", a reduction of \$108,000 in the budget estimate. The additional amount is to provide for the home leave travel of employees under Public Law 737, approved August 31, 1954. The Committee was advised that the estimate was based on the regular commercial rate which is approximately three times the amount charged employees traveling on the Panama Line. It was further estimated that approximately 50 percent of those traveling would probably use the Panama Line. The Committee has reduced the request on the basis of those estimated to be traveling on the Panama Line and that the rates paid therefor could be under the system of reduced rates.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
88	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	(1)	(2)	-----
	Office of the Secretary-----			
88	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD			
	Payments to air carriers-----	\$15, 200, 000	\$5, 000, 000	-\$10, 200, 000
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
88	Operating-differential subsidies-----	60, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	-25, 000, 000
88	Repair of Reserve Fleet Vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(3)	(4)	-----
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
88	Federal-aid highways-----	100, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000
88	Forest highways-----	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
88	Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authority)-----	1, 000, 000	750, 000	-250, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	180, 200, 000	133, 750, 000	-46, 450, 000

¹ Authority to transfer not to exceed \$910,000.
² Authority to transfer not to exceed \$840,000.
³ Requested increase of \$100,000 in limitation.
⁴ Increase of \$75,000 in limitation.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
88	Salaries and expenses-----	(5)	(5)	-----
88	Revolving fund-----	\$10, 000, 000	-----	-\$10, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT			
88	Operating expenses-----	338, 000	\$230, 000	- 108, 000
	Total, Chapter II-----	190, 538, 000	133, 980, 000	- 56, 558, 000

⁵ Authority to transfer an additional \$224,000.

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina
CLARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

Claims.—The request of \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer, for payment of claims is approved. This supplements the amount of \$7,680,000 provided for this purpose in the regular appropriation. Approximately 48 percent of the additional requirements are for personnel claims, including erroneous collections. Tort claims account for about 52 percent of the request. Included in this category are certain foreign claims authorized under Public Law 734, 83rd Congress, for which no provision was made in the regular appropriation.

Retired pay.—The bill includes \$8,000,000 for retired pay, a reduction of \$2,500,000 in the supplemental request. This amount is to be derived by transfer from funds heretofore appropriated. Added to the amount of \$404,500,000 previously appropriated for this purpose results in a total appropriation of \$412,500,000 for 1955. The number of annuitants, especially in the nondisability category, has increased steadily since beginning of the fiscal year, due principally to the reductions in active forces. The Committee feels, in the light of total obligations of \$202,126,000 through December 31, that the total amount provided should be adequate to meet the increased requirements.

Uniform allowances.—Language permitting the use of appropriated funds for the purchase of uniforms for certain civilian employees in the Department of Defense is not recommended. The Committee was informed that it would be inadvisable for the Department to implement present legislation because of inequities such implementation would create at this time. It is understood that a revision of that portion of the enabling legislation dealing with this matter is contemplated.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES			
88	Claims-----	(\$4, 320, 000)	(\$4, 320, 000)	-----
88	Retired pay-----	(10, 500, 000)	(8, 000, 000)	(-\$2, 500, 000)
	Total, Chapter III-----	¹ (14, 820, 000)	¹ (12, 320, 000)	(-\$2, 500, 000)

¹ To be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy," fiscal year 1955.

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

JOHN TABER, New York

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

GERALD R. FORD, JR., Michigan

T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Administrative expenses limitation.—The bill includes an increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank, a decrease of \$30,000 below the estimate as contained in House Document Numbered 88.

The estimate was based on the establishment of new positions, including an expanded and now full-time Board of Directors, under the terms of Public Law 570, approved August 9, 1954. The present estimate was prepared in August, 1954. Testimony disclosed that the operations of the Bank have been kept, with commendable restraint, within the original fiscal year 1955 limitation. The Committee feels, therefore, that the amount recommended will be sufficient to maintain such increased staff as is necessary for the balance of this fiscal year.

In passing the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1955, the Congress granted the full amount of the request for 1955, \$1,070,000, and the present recommendation will provide a total limitation of \$1,110,000 for the fiscal year.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.—The bill includes the amount of \$4,000,000 for this purpose, to be obtained by transfer from the unobligated balance of fiscal year 1955 appropriations for Mutual Defense Assistance, Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific.

This program is a joint venture of more than sixty governments in providing technical assistance for economically underdeveloped countries through the various service agencies of the United Nations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, etc. Contributions made by the United States to this program are in addition to, and augment, United States Technical Assistance programs and the U. S. contribution to the Organization of American States for the same purpose.

The estimate as contained in House Document Numbered 88, provided for a direct appropriation of \$8,000,000. The action recommended is thus a decrease of \$8,000,000 below the estimate, but does provide, by transfer, the sum of \$4,000,000 for the purpose.

In the Mutual Security Appropriation Act for 1955, the Congress appropriated \$9,957,621 for the U. S. contribution for the remainder of the calendar year 1954, and further provided that no pledge be made for the calendar year 1955 until Congress had appropriated funds for the purpose. Testimony disclosed that, although other contributing nations have made pledges in slightly greater total amount than for calendar year 1954, the program of the organization had in no way been modified or reduced with a prudent eye toward the entirely real possibility that the United States might make no contribution for 1955.

The United Nations organization is of course not bound by the fiscal laws and regulations of the United States. However, it would certainly appear that any reasonable administrator, faced with as strong an indication of potential loss of revenue as was contained in the legislative history of the appropriation for the close of the calendar year 1954, would either initiate a program retrenchment, or more strongly importune his other supporters for the required resources.

It was stated that the program is presently operating at a rate of approximately \$1.6 million per month, and that available funds would carry out this plan through the month of April. The amount included in the bill will provide amply for the balance of the fiscal year, and will be approximately 33½ percent of the total, a more nearly reasonable U. S. proportion than the 55 percent to 60 percent heretofore contributed by this nation.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
88	Administrative expenses-----	(\$70, 000)	(\$40, 000)	(-\$30, 000)
	MUTUAL SECURITY			
88	Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance-----	8, 000, 000	¹ (4, 000, 000)	-8, 000, 000
	Total, Chapter IV-----	8, 000, 000	-----	-8, 000, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from "Mutual Defense Assistance, Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific, 1955."

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

JOHN PHILLIPS, California

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$85,000 to provide funds for continuing work on the backlog of applications in television and safety and special radio services activities. The Committee has approved additional funds for such purposes in recent years and the Commission has made substantial progress in meeting its responsibilities, but is confronted with the prospect of a shortage of funds for the remainder of the year. To enable the Commission to continue present staff engaged in this work the Committee has approved the amount requested.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$100,000 for this item so that the Commission can begin work immediately on a backlog of license applications that is developing in hydroelectric and natural gas cases. The 1956 budget proposes a two year program to eliminate such backlogs, and with this additional amount for the current year the Commission should have the increased program in full operation by the start of the new fiscal year.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee has allowed \$240,000 for this purpose, a reduction of \$60,000 in the budget estimate. The budget for 1956 includes funds to complete the staffing of the three Unitary Plan tunnels coming into operation at the Langley, Ames, and Lewis Laboratories, and to permit an acceleration of research effort in critical fields of aeronautical research. The supplemental funds in the bill are to provide staff to operate the new facilities during the fourth quarter of this year and to make a substantial saving of time in the build-up to the level of effort required for the fiscal year 1956.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Compensation of pensions.—The Committee has allowed the full budget estimate of \$240,000,000 for benefit payments under this item. Rates of compensation and pension were increased by 5 per centum in Public Laws 695 and 698, approved August 28, 1954. Such increases were not anticipated at the time original estimates of fund require-

ments were prepared, and at current rates of expenditure the amount recommended will be required for the remainder of the year.

Readjustment benefits.—The bill contains the full budget estimate of \$155,000,000 for this item, which is for benefits in connection with education and training, vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans, loan guaranty, and other benefit programs. Such amount is in addition to some \$540,000,000 in the fund for the current year, and is required because the number of Korean veterans in training is substantially in excess of the number anticipated at the time regular 1955 estimates were presented to Congress.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.—The Committee recommends \$611,000 for this item, which is a reduction of \$109,000 in the budget estimate. The original authorization for such grants expired on December 31, 1954, but was extended an additional five years by Public Law 421, approved June 18, 1954, with gradually decreasing limitation on the amount of the grant authorized each year. The amount in the bill is to continue the grant program and makes the total amount of grants for fiscal year 1955 \$2,175,000.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
106	Federal Communications Commission-----	\$85, 000	\$85, 000	
88	Federal Power Commission-----	1 100, 000	1 100, 000	
88	National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000	240, 000	—\$60, 000
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
88	Compensation and pensions-----	240, 000, 000	240, 000, 000	
88	Readjustment benefits-----	155, 000, 000	155, 000, 000	
88	Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	720, 000	611, 000	—109, 000
	Total, Veterans Administration-----	395, 720, 000	395, 611, 000	—109, 000
	Total, Chapter V-----	396, 205, 000	396, 036, 000	—169, 000

¹ And increase in limitation on travel from \$220,000 to \$230,000.

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources.—The budget estimate of \$350,000 is recommended for the suppression of fires on range and forest lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Health, Education, and Welfare Services.—The Committee directs that \$280,600 of the funds available under this heading be applied to the contract with the State of Montana for the education of Indian children.

The need for these additional funds is the result of confusion created by the Bureau with respect to the application of criteria for State and School District eligibility for federal funds under the Johnson-O'Malley Act. From the information that the committee has been able to obtain from both the Interior Department and the representatives of the State Department of Education, it is evident that clarification of the Bureau's conflicting interpretations of criteria for eligibility is urgently needed. The committee requires that a complete study of this problem be undertaken by the Office of the Secretary. The results of this study and recommendations for clear and definite criteria are to be presented to the committee before the hearings on the budget request for 1957.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Jones Point bridge.—An appropriation of \$600,000 has been allowed, a reduction of \$75,000 in the budget estimate of \$675,000. The funds provided are for borings and the preparation of construction plans, specifications and estimates for the Jones Point bridge authorized by Public Law 704 of the 83d Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate of \$2,570,000 is recommended for control of spruce budworm infestations in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and New Mexico. It is estimated that 12.3 million

board feet of timber with a stumpage value of nearly \$38,000,000 are immediately threatened by spruce budworm epidemics in these states.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses, Washington Regional Mass Transportation Survey.—An appropriation of \$400,000 was requested for a comprehensive survey of present and future mass transportation needs in the National Capital region. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 to begin this work. Pending legislation effecting the scope and conduct of the survey could alter existing plans. The Committee desires that a complete review of the project be made next year before additional funds are made available for its completion.

JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The Committee recommends approval of the budget estimate of \$10,000 for the John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1954.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
88	Management of Lands and Resources-----	\$350, 000	\$350, 000	-----
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
88	Jones Point Bridge-----	675, 000	600, 000	--\$75, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
88	Salaries and Expenses-----	2, 570, 000	2, 570, 000	-----
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION			
88	Salaries and Expenses, Washington Regional Mass Transportation Survey-----	400, 000	200, 000	--200, 000
103	John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VI-----	4, 005, 000	3, 730, 000	--275, 000

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

ANTONIO M. FERNÁNDEZ, New Mexico	JOHN TABER, New York
(Chairman for Related Independent Agencies)	T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia	BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The Committee has approved language requested by the Department, which would make these funds available to the Secretary of Labor to operate the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees in any state where the Secretary was unable to arrive at a contractual agreement with the state for such operation. The basic legislation governing this program requires the Secretary of Labor to perform such operations in any state that does not enter into contractual arrangements for the administration of the program by the state. It is not anticipated that the Department of Labor will ever find it necessary to carry out these operations directly. The language carried in this bill is simply to assure uninterrupted operation of this program should some state find it necessary to terminate its agreement with the Federal government.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Payments to school districts.—The Committee has approved in full the request for \$20,000,000 in additional funds for payments to school districts for operation and maintenance of schools in federally impacted areas in accordance with Public Law 248 as amended by Public Law 732, both of the 83rd Congress. The primary reason for this additional appropriation being necessary is that Public Law 732 suspended for one year the "3% absorption feature" contained in Public Law 248. Public Law 732 was approved on August 31, 1954, too late for an additional appropriation to be made, during the last session of Congress, to cover the increase in entitlements resulting from that legislation. The amount recommended in this bill together with the \$55,000,000, which has already been appropriated for fiscal year 1955, is estimated to cover 100% of entitlements under existing legislation.

Assistance for school construction.—The Committee has approved in full the request for \$48,500,000 together with the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated for this same general purpose. The Department estimates that \$21,500,000 of funds previously appro-

priated for school construction will not be utilized under the authorizing legislation which now governs their expenditure. Thus the language of the bill would make an estimated total amount of \$70,000,000 available to carry out Public Law 731, approved August 31, 1954. That legislation provides for Federal assistance to school districts whose enrollments have increased between July 1, 1954 and July 1, 1956, because of Federal activities. The total program is estimated to cost \$94,000,000. The \$70,000,000 estimated to be provided in this bill is to cover those applications already received. The remaining \$24,000,000 has been requested in the 1956 budget.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Grants to States for public assistance.—The bill contains the full amount of \$238,000,000 which was requested. The Committee saw no reason to doubt the validity of the revised estimates of costs under this program. These costs are established by mathematical formula in the basic Social Security legislation and thus are not subject to administrative control.

BUREAU OF OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Salaries and expenses.—The Department requested that funds available for administrative expenses be increased from \$69,400,000, which is already available, to \$80,640,000 or an increase of \$11,240,000. This increase was estimated to be necessary because of the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act which affect the workload of this Bureau. The first Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1955 contained \$5,000,000 to meet a portion of these increased administrative expenses and the Committee believes that an additional \$10,000,000 appropriated at this time will provide sufficient funds for the Bureau to adequately carry out its functions. The Committee has therefore approved an increase, in the funds available for salaries and expenses, to \$79,400,000.

The committee was also going to consider the advisability of including language in the bill to clearly establish the limit of cost for the Baltimore building, had a request been submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, or by the Secretary with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. The letter of request from the Secretary, which is printed on page 32 of the hearings, stated, "The Bureau of the Budget advises that if it is the committee's wish to effect the needed clarification by the means set forth above, it would interpose no objection." The Committee is well aware of its constitutional authority, and hardly expects the Bureau of the Budget to interpose objections to the exercise of that authority. In the absence of the Bureau's approval of the Secretary's request, the Committee has deferred action and will take up the matter in the regular order.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services.—The Committee has not approved any of the increase of \$28,000 requested for this office. The request was made on the premise that additional field employees

were necessary if this office is to adequately carry out its function of providing certain common services such as payrolling, processing personnel actions, etc., for the field installations of the Department. The funds already appropriated for the fiscal year 1955 were sufficient to allow this office to increase the number of positions, in their Washington office, in grades at basic rates above \$10,000 from a total of 3 to 5. Inasmuch as the primary objective of this office is to render services in the field, the Committee is of the belief that the primary emphasis should be to strengthen the field offices rather than adding to the top level in Washington.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee has approved in full the request for an increase of \$256,000 to be derived from the Railroad Retirement Trust fund. The 1954 amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and the Social Security Act increased, by \$419,000, the administrative costs of the Board for fiscal year 1955. The difference between \$419,000 and \$256,000 requested is being absorbed by the Board.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
88	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
88	Payments to school districts-----	\$20, 000, 000	\$20, 000, 000	-----
88	Assistance for school construction-----	² 48, 500, 000	² 48, 500, 000	-----
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
88	Grants to States for public assistance-----	238, 000, 000	238, 000, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE			
88	Salaries and expenses-----	[11, 240, 000]	[10, 000, 000]	[- \$1, 240, 000]
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
88	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services-----	[28, 000]	[-----]	[- 28, 000]
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--	306, 500, 000	306, 500, 000	-----

¹ Language change.² Also language making available an estimated amount of \$21,500,000 from previous appropriations.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
88	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
	Salaries and expenses-----	[\$256, 000]	[\$256, 000]	[------]
	Total, Chapter VII-----	306, 500, 000	306, 500, 000	-----

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, *Chairman*

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
JOHN PHILLIPS, California
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
JOHN TABER, New York

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.—An appropriation of \$400,000 is recommended for the purpose of continuing in effect "interim" contracts, covering the purchase and wheeling of electrical energy, between the Southwestern Power Administration and certain generating and transmitting cooperatives in the Southwest area.

In the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1955 the Congress granted funds to the Southwestern Power Administration to finance "interim" contracts with the Central Missouri, Northwest Missouri and Western Oklahoma Rural Electrification Generation and Transmission Cooperatives for a period of eight months contemplating that during such period it might be possible to consummate permanent arrangements between the Southwestern Power Administration, these cooperatives and various companies in the area which would provide for permanent distribution of electrical energy among the various public and private operating units in such terms as to assure equitable consideration for all concerned.

This is the third occasion on which the Congress has extended the time during which the Southwestern Power Administration may continue to purchase power from the generating and transmitting cooperatives under the "interim" contract arrangements, pending completion of the previously mentioned permanent contracts. More than ample time has been allowed for completion of these negotiations. The committee expects that by the end of this fiscal year the parties involved will have arrived at satisfactory contracts for an equitable distribution of power in the area in accord with law at rates which will assure widespread rural use of electrical energy and assure financial stability for the generating and transmission organizations operating in the Southwestern Power Administration area.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION Operation and Maintenance-----		\$400, 000	+\$400, 000
	Total, Chapter VIII-----		400, 000	+ 400, 000

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York

FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Language is recommended in the bill providing for the transfer of \$600,000 to "Salaries and expenses" Department of State from the appropriation "Government in occupied areas." Funds which were budgeted for the home leave program were used to meet expenses of items which arose subsequent to the enactment of the regular appropriation for this item. The \$600,000 provided herein by transfer is to be used solely for the home leave program.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The budget request that appropriations granted under this heading for the fiscal year 1955 be available for additional contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History in an amount not to exceed \$75,000 is denied.

For many years there has been a legislative ceiling of \$10,000 on the annual contribution of the United States to this organization. Public Law 736, approved August 31, 1954, authorized an annual contribution of not to exceed \$50,000 and also authorized the appropriation of funds to pay the alleged arrearage owed to the Institute by the United States. This committee is of the opinion that no such arrearage is owed in view of the fact that the legislative ceiling for those years was \$10,000 per annum which amount was appropriated.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The budget request for an additional \$12,500 for "Missions to international organizations" to meet overtime payments required by Public Law 763 and the likelihood of an extraordinary session of the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly, is approved. These funds are to be derived by transfer from the appropriation item "Contributions to international organizations".

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The bill includes \$75,000 a decrease of \$125,000 in the budget request for this item. The committee believes that the amount recommended herein will be sufficient to provide the funds for major international conferences to be held which were not scheduled at the time the regular appropriation for this item was considered.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.—The committee recommends \$200,000, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate, for this item. The full amount of the request, \$100,000, for premium compensation for marshals authorized by Public Law 763 is approved.

Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—There is included in the bill the sum of \$1,068,267, the full amount requested for the payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry. Of the amount recommended, \$198,267 is for the fiscal year 1954 and the remainder for the current fiscal year. All of the funds provided herein are for the actual payment of claims and no part thereof is for administrative expenses.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$1,100,000, the amount requested, for the payment of premium compensation for special agents whose duties require unscheduled and uncontrollable overtime as authorized by Public Law 763, approved September 1, 1954.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill an additional \$1,250,000 for this service, a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget estimate. The full amount of the request for premium compensation, \$286,000, has been allowed as well as the \$64,000 for uniforms as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954. The remainder, \$900,000, is for the administration's special border program to enlarge the border patrol in order to combat illegal entry and to apprehend illegal aliens.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—An additional \$180,000, a reduction of \$27,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended for this item to provide for the care and custody of an increased prison population over that estimated in the regular appropriation act and for the payment of holiday pay.

Support of United States prisoners.—The budget request of \$600,000 additional is recommended for the care of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions while awaiting trial or sentence and while serving sentences of less than one year. The amount required for this item is in direct relation to the number of Federal offenders boarded in the non-Federal institutions.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Care of the Building and grounds.—There is included in the bill an additional \$12,500, the amount of the budget estimate, for this item for the purchase and installation of a sound reinforcing system, a tape recording system, and other structural and mechanical work.

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

Salaries of Judges.—The bill includes \$50,000 additional for this item which will provide the necessary funds for the payment of salaries of the new judges appointed to date, the contributions for Federal employee's group life insurance and for annuities of widows of Supreme Court Justices as authorized by Public Law 702, approved August 28, 1954. It might be well to point out that the amounts requested and provided herein do not take into account the new salary rate for judges.

Salaries of supporting personnel.—The bill includes an additional \$86,000 to provide staffs for the new judges which have been appointed, clerical assistants for United States Commissioners authorized by Public Laws 85 and 583 (83rd Congress), employment of temporary court reporters authorized by the Judicial Conference and for contributions for Federal employees' group life insurance. At such times as additional judges are appointed a request for funds to provide supporting personnel will be considered.

Fees of jurors and Commissioners.—The additional sum of \$380,000, the budget estimate, is allowed to pay the fees, expenses and costs of jurors expected to be called for service in the Federal Courts.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.—The bill includes \$45,000 to meet the cost of supplying and equipping the chambers and offices of new judges actually serving and for travel.

Salaries and expenses of referees.—The bill includes \$20,800 additional for "Salaries of referees" and \$34,575 for "Expenses of referees". At the time the 1955 budget estimates were prepared it was estimated that 55,000 bankruptcy cases would be referred to the referees in the year ending June 30, 1955. The Committee is now advised that the number will equal or exceed 65,000 cases.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
88	Salaries and expenses-----	(\$800, 000)	(\$600, 000)	(--\$200, 000)
88	Contributions to international organizations-----	(1)		-----
88	Missions to international organizations-----	(12, 500)	(12, 500)	-----
88	International contingencies-----	(200, 000)	(75, 000)	(--125, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
88	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals----	250, 000	200, 000	--50, 000
	Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry:			
88	1954-----	198, 267	198, 267	-----
88	1955-----	870, 000	870, 000	-----
88	Federal Bureau of Investigation, salaries and expenses-----	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	-----
88	Immigration and Naturalization Service, salaries and expenses----	1, 500, 000	1, 250, 000	--250, 000
	Federal Prison System:			
88	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	207, 000	180, 000	--27, 000
88	Support of United States prisoners-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	4, 725, 267	4, 398, 267	--327, 000

THE JUDICIARY		
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES		
88	Care of the building and grounds.....	12, 500
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES		
88	Salaries of judges.....	101, 000
88	Salaries of supporting personnel.....	145, 300
88	Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	380, 000
88	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	116, 725
88	Salaries of referees.....	(25, 500)
88	Expenses of referees.....	(34, 575)
Total. The Judiciary.....		573, 500
Total, Chapter IX.....		4, 971, 767
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CHAPTER X

SUBCOMMITTEE

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Language is included, in Sec. 1401 of the bill, permitting the Bureau to inaugurate the uniform allowances authorized by Title IV of the Act of September 1, 1954. The cost of the program for the balance of fiscal year 1955 is to be provided from the currently available appropriation.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION, 1947

The authority requested, to transfer \$25,000 of the unexpended balance in the appropriation "Railway mail service, 1947" to "Foreign mail transportation, 1947", is included in the bill.

This represents a transfer, between balances of expired appropriations, to permit settlement of approved final claims resulting from services rendered in 1947 in transporting large quantities of gift parcels and other classes of mail to foreign countries.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

Language is included, in Sec. 1401 of the bill, permitting the Post Office Department to initiate the provision of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by Title IV of the Act of September 1, 1954. The Department has indicated its ability to undertake the program within the limits of funds presently available.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
88	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	Foreign mail transportation, 1947	¹ (\$25, 000)	¹ (\$25, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter X	¹ (25, 000)	¹ (25, 000)	-----

¹ To be derived by transfer from "Railway mail service, 1947."

CHAPTER XI

SUBCOMMITTEE

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Capital Outlay, Miscellaneous.—An appropriation of \$26,500 is recommended for a structure and water lines on Pier 5 in the Washington Channel to accommodate U. S. Customs Service activities in connection with passenger vessels operating between Washington and Caribbean ports. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$2,400 in the budget estimate of \$28,900.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
88	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	CAPITAL OUTLAY			
	Capital Outlay, Miscellaneous-----	\$28, 900	\$26, 500	—\$2, 400
	Total, Chapter XI-----	28, 900	26, 500	—2, 400

CHAPTER XII

SUBCOMMITTEE

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas, *Chairman*

WALT HORAN, Washington

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

This portion of the bill provides additional funds as follows: \$1,468,000 to cover recently authorized salary increases for Members; \$17,400 for three minor contingent expenses of the House; \$3,420 to cover full reimbursement to the District of Columbia for the salary of the Captain of the Capitol Police, including the portion formerly carried by the Senate; \$611,000 for reconstruction and repair of the grounds located above the legislative garage; \$25,000 for preliminary studies and estimates for an additional house office building; and \$700,000 for increased Congressional printing and binding occasioned by the late adjournment of Congress last year and the reconvening of the Senate in November.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
105	Salaries of Members-----	\$1, 468, 000	\$1, 468, 000	-----
105	Coordinator of Information-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
105	Majority Leader-----	5, 400	5, 400	-----
105	Folding documents-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
	Total, House of Representatives-----	1, 485, 400	1, 485, 400	-----
	CAPITOL POLICE			
105	Capitol Police Board-----	3, 420	3, 420	-----
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
88	Capitol grounds-----	611, 000	611, 000	-----
88	House Office Buildings-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
	Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	636, 000	636, 000	-----
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
88	Printing and Binding-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter XII-----	2, 824, 820	2, 824, 820	-----

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$6,269,842 contained in House Document Numbered 104 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$5,687,646 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$582,196.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

As proposed in House Document No. 88, Section 1401 contains language permitting the use of existing appropriations, as shown, for the implementation of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress. The Department of Defense military items are excepted, explanation for which is set forth under Chapter III.

Section 1402 continues the customary anti-strike provision.



Union Calendar No. 46

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4903

[Report No. 207]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1955

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955”) for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes,
2 namely:

3 CHAPTER I
4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
8 for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$500,000,
9 to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
10 Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks
11 of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution ap-
12 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), to the extent
13 necessary to meet emergency conditions.

14 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

15 The funds appropriated under this head in the Third
16 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain avail-
17 able until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of
18 Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out
19 emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1955
20 agricultural conservation program, formulated under the
21 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended,
22 in counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as
23 subject to damages by excessive wind erosion: *Provided,*
24 That said funds may be expended without regard to the
25 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-

1 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
2 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States
3 and individual farmers without regard to any other provision
4 of law.

5 CHAPTER II

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to
9 transfer not to exceed \$650,000 to the appropriation "Sal-
10 aries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", and
11 not to exceed \$190,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and
12 expenses, Weather Bureau", from the following appropria-
13 tions to the Department of Commerce:

14 "Export control, Bureau of Foreign Commerce", fiscal
15 year 1955;

16 "Maritime training, maritime activities", fiscal year
17 1955;

18 "State marine schools, maritime activities", fiscal year
19 1955;

20 "Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies,
21 maritime activities", fiscal year 1955;

22 "Testing and research laboratory, Bureau of Public
23 Roads"; and

24 "Construction of laboratories, National Bureau of
25 Standards".

1 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

2 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

3 For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers",
4 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

6 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

7 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
8 sidies", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

9 REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF
10 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

11 The limitation under this head in the Supplemental
12 Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount which may be
13 advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses,
14 maritime activities", is increased from "\$150,000" to
15 "\$225,000".

16 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

17 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

18 For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways",
19 to remain available until expended, \$90,000,000, which sum
20 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
21 the fiscal year 1954.

22 FOREST HIGHWAYS

23 For an additional amount for "Forest highways", to
24 remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, which sum is

1 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
2 fiscal year 1955.

3 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
4 AUTHORIZATION)

5 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the
6 contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-
7 Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73), \$750,000, which
8 sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated
9 for the fiscal year 1955.

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$224,000, to be derived by transfer from the "Revolving
15 fund, Small Business Administration", for administrative
16 expenses in connection with activities financed under said
17 fund.

18 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

20 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

21 Operating Expenses

22 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
23 \$230,000.

1 CHAPTER III
2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
3 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES
4 CLAIMS

5 For an additional amount for "Claims", \$4,320,000, to
6 be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy",
7 fiscal year 1955.

8 RETIRED PAY

9 For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$8,000,-
10 000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel,
11 Navy", fiscal year 1955.

12 AUDITED CLAIMS

13 Applicable current appropriations of the department
14 concerned shall be available for the payment of claims certi-
15 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the
16 amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

18 "Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment
19 to War) ", fiscal years 1941-1946, \$6,750;

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

21 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year
22 1940, \$278.44;

1 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year
2 1943, \$13,083.19;

3 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal
4 year 1943, \$6,625.43;

5 “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, fiscal year 1946,
6 \$17,747.99;

7 “Fuel, Navy”, fiscal year 1948, \$546.72; and

8 “Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
9 \$6,472.91.

10 CHAPTER IV

11 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

12 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

13 MUTUAL SECURITY

14 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED

15 PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

16 For an additional amount for “Contributions to the
17 United Nations expanded program of technical assistance”,
18 for United States contributions during the period ending
19 June 30, 1955, \$4,000,000, to be derived by transfer from
20 the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, Eighty-
21 third Congress, for assistance authorized by section 121 of
22 Public Law 665, Eighty-third Congress.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

3 LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

4 The limitation under this head in the Export-Import
5 Bank of Washington and Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
6 tion Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for
7 administrative expenses is increased from “\$1,070,000” to
8 “\$1,110,000”.

9 CHAPTER V

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
14 \$85,000.

15 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
18 \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
19 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount
20 available for travel expenses is increased from “\$220,000”
21 to “\$230,000”.

22 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
25 \$240,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$240,000,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", \$611,000.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$350,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

JONES POINT BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964) ; \$600,000; to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 for control of forest pests, \$2,570,000.

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS

9 TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

10 For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital
11 Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional
12 Planning Council to jointly conduct a survey of the present
13 and future mass transportation needs of the National Cap-
14 ital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act
15 of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and
16 recommendations to the President, including transportation
17 expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-
18 sistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2,
19 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission
20 and Council serving without compensation, \$200,000, to
21 be immediately available and to remain available until
22 June 30, 1956.

1 JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

2 COMMISSION

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), \$10,000, to
5 remain available until December 31, 1955.

6 CHAPTER VII

7 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

10 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

11 Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal
12 year 1955 shall be available for expenses necessary for
13 carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended
14 (Public Law 767, approved September 1, 1954).

15 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

16 WELFARE

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

19 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
20 tricts", \$20,000,000.

21 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

22 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school con-
23 struction", \$48,500,000; and said appropriation and the
24 unexpended balances of amounts heretofore appropriated

1 under this head and under the head "School construction"
 2 shall, to the extent that they are or may become unobligated,
 3 be merged and such amounts shall be available, and remain
 4 available until expended, for the program of school con-
 5 struction as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
 6 as amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
 7 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 271-311): *Provided*, That
 8 the limitations under this head in the Supplemental Appro-
 9 priation Act, 1954, and in the Department of Health, Edu-
 10 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the
 11 amounts available for carrying out title IV of Public Law
 12 815, as amended, are repealed: *Provided further*, That
 13 nothing herein shall (1) increase the amounts previously
 14 available for title II of Public Law 815, or (2) otherwise
 15 than as expressly herein provided affect the limitation im-
 16 posed by section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public
 17 Law 731).

18 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

19 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
 21 public assistance", \$238,000,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

23 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

24 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
 25 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, and the

1 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, to be expended
2 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
3 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
4 vivors Insurance", is increased from "\$69,400,000" to
5 "\$79,400,000": *Provided*, That such amounts as are re-
6 quired shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
7 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of
8 individuals who file applications for disability determina-
9 tions under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

10 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

12 (TRUST FUND)

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
14 Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund)", \$256,000, to be
15 derived from the railroad retirement account.

16 CHAPTER VIII

17 PUBLIC WORKS

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
23 nance, Southwestern Power Administration", \$400,000.

1

CHAPTER IX

2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$600,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in
occupied areas", fiscal year 1955.

7

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

8

For an additional amount for "Missions to international
organizations", \$12,500, to be derived by transfer from "Con-
tributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1955.

11

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

12

For an additional amount for "International contingen-
cies", \$75,000, to be derived by transfer from "Educational
aid for China and Korea".

15

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

18

AND MARSHALS

19

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
United States attorneys and marshals", \$200,000.

21

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

22

JAPANESE ANCESTRY

23

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Salaries
and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",

24

1 \$198,267, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act
2 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$870,000, for the
5 payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948
6 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$1,100,000.

11 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles and
15 three aircraft in addition to those heretofore provided,
16 \$1,250,000.

17 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 Bureau of Prisons", \$180,000.

21 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

22 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
23 prisoners", \$600,000.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$12,500, to remain available until June 30, 1956, of which \$8,500 shall be available for expenditure without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for purchase and installation of a sound reinforcing system in the courtroom and adjacent areas and of a tape recording system, including necessary incidental expenses.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$50,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$86,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$380,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$45,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$20,800, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$34,575, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

CHAPTER X

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway mail service", fiscal year 1947.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAPITAL OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY, MISCELLANEOUS

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, miscellaneous", for improvement of Pier No. 5, Washington Channel, \$26,500.

1 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
4 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
5 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act
6 of 1955.

7 CHAPTER XII

8 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 SALARIES OF MEMBERS

11 For an additional amount for compensation of Members,
12 \$1,468,000.

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

14 Office of the Coordinator of Information: For an addi-
15 tional amount, \$2,000.

16 Automobile for the majority leader: For an additional
17 amount, \$5,400.

18 Folding documents: For an additional amount, \$10,000.

19 CAPITOL POLICE

20 Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount, \$3,420.

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Capitol grounds: For reconstruction, repair, alteration,
24 and improvement of the areas of the United States Capitol
25 grounds located above and in the vicinity of the legislative

garage, situated north of Constitution Avenue between New Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, including expenditures for personal and other services and all other necessary items, \$611,000, to remain available until expended.

House Office Buildings: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 176, Eightieth Congress, approved July 11, 1947, relating to erection of an additional House Office Building, including accommodations for parking automobiles, \$25,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$700,000.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 104, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$6,269,842, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when

1 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
 2 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
 3 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
 4 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
 5 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
 6 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
 7 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
 8 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
 9 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
 10 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
 11 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

12 CHAPTER XIV

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

15 SEC. 1401. The following appropriations to the depart-
 16 ments and agencies shall be available during the current fiscal
 17 year for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by
 18 the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) :

19 Department of Agriculture:

20 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and
 21 expenses";

22 Forest Service: Such appropriations as are available
 23 for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms, or allow-
 24 ances therefor, under said Act;

1 Department of Defense—Civil Functions: Department
2 of the Army:

3 Rivers and harbors and flood control:

4 “Construction, general”;

5 “Operation and maintenance, general”;

6 “General expenses”;

7 “Flood control, Mississippi River and tribu-
8 taries”;

9 Canal Zone Government:

10 “Operating expenses”;

11 Department of the Interior:

12 Bureau of Reclamation:

13 “Construction and rehabilitation”;

14 “Operation and maintenance”;

15 National Park Service:

16 “Management and protection”;

17 “Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical
18 facilities”;

19 Department of Justice:

20 Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries
21 and expenses”;

22 Post Office Department:

23 “Administration”;

24 “Operations”;

1 “Facilities”; and

2 Treasury Department:

3 Bureau of Customs, “Salaries and expenses”.

4 SEC. 1402. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
6 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
7 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against
8 the Government of the United States or who is a member of
9 an organization of Government employees that asserts the
10 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
11 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that
12 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
13 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
14 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
15 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
16 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-
17 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-
18 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
19 strike against the Government of the United States, or that
20 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
21 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
22 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
23 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
24 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
25 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to

1 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
2 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
3 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
4 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
5 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
6 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
7 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
8 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
10 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
11 existing law.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4903

[Report No. 207]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

MARCH 15, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 21, 1955
March 18, 1955
84th-1st, No. 49

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HIGHLIGHTS: See last page of digest.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955. Agreed, 174-107, to an amendment by Rep. Preston to provide \$4,000,000 for contributions to the UN expanded program of technical assistance. Rejected, 52-74, an amendment to this amendment, by Rep. Phillips, to reduce this amount to \$2,500,000 and make all of it available to FAO. Also agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber to provide for the transfer of these funds from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83rd Congress, for assistance authorized by sec. 121 of Public Law 665, 83rd Congress. A similar provision had previously been deleted on a point of order made by Rep. Hoffman, Mich. (pp. 2620-38). Rep. Hill commended the wind-erosion control item (p. 2634).

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 228) (pp. 2619, 2643).

2. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; and H. R. 4356, to divide the 1956 and subsequent rice acreage allotments on a farm in accordance with previous acreage allotment (p. 2642).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4647, to increase the State rice acreage allotments for 1955 by 5% (H. Rept. 237) (p. 2643).

3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (H. Rept. 238) (p. 2643).

4. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted and commended Henry S. Woodbridge's (American Optical Co.) statement urging amendment of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, so as to preserve skills "essential to our national security" (p. 2638).
5. ROADS; STATEHOOD. Received a resolution and several petitions supporting the position of the American Association of State Highway Officials relating to the proposed Federal-aid highway program and urging Alaska-Hawaii statehood (p. 2644).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments and Labor-HEW appropriation bill; Tues. and Wed., resolutions disapproving sale of certain rubber plants and bill to reestablish 90% price supports on basic commodities; and Thurs., Fri., and Sat., Interior appropriation bill and bill to increase penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act (pp. 2628-9).

SENATE

7. VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of live-stock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 114); and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on Federal noncropland which directly benefit nearby or adjoining private lands (S. Rept. 115)(p. 2651).
8. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Made H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment of approximately 258,000 acres, its unfinished business (p. 2715).
9. REORGANIZATION. Further insisted upon its amendments to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 (p. 2645). (House conferees have been appointed, but Senate conferees have not.)
10. NOMINATION of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General was confirmed (pp. 2669-83, 2791-2).
11. PERSONNEL, EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted an additional report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on civilian employment and pay in the executive branch during Jan. 1955 (pp. 2651-5).
Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sens. Bricker, Butler, Humphrey, Ives, Jackson, Lehman, McNamara, Pastore, Potter, and Kuchel) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to S. 67, to increase the pay of Federal employees (p. 2662).
Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended former Sen. Harry Cains's recent address criticizing the Federal employees security program and favoring "a commission of outstanding citizens to concern itself basically with policy questions relating to internal security" (pp. 2683-91).
12. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to S. Res. 61, authorizing expenditure of \$200,000 by the Judiciary Committee for a study of the antitrust laws of the U. S. and their administration, interpretation, and effect, after adoption of a Sen. Ellender amendment to reduce the authorized expenditure from \$250,000 to 200,000 (pp. 2702-3, 2707-8).

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4903

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955”) for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes,
2 namely:

3 CHAPTER I
4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
8 for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$500,000,
9 to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
10 Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks
11 of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution ap-
12 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), to the extent
13 necessary to meet emergency conditions.

14 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

15 The funds appropriated under this head in the Third
16 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain avail-
17 able until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of
18 Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out
19 emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1955
20 agricultural conservation program, formulated under the
21 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended,
22 in counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as
23 subject to damages by excessive wind erosion: *Provided,*
24 That said funds may be expended without regard to the
25 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-

1 servant and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (46
2 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States
3 and individual farmers without regard to any other provision
4 of law.

5 CHAPTER II

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to
9 transfer not to exceed \$650,000 to the appropriation "Sal-
10 aries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", and
11 not to exceed \$190,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and
12 expenses, Weather Bureau", from the following appropria-
13 tions to the Department of Commerce:

14 "Export control, Bureau of Foreign Commerce", fiscal
15 year 1955;

16 "Maritime training, maritime activities", fiscal year
17 1955;

18 "State marine schools, maritime activities", fiscal year
19 1955;

20 "Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies,
21 maritime activities", fiscal year 1955;

22 "Testing and research laboratory, Bureau of Public
23 Roads"; and

24 "Construction of laboratories, National Bureau of
25 Standards".

1 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

2 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

3 For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers",
4 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

6 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

7 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
8 sidies", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

9 REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF
10 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

11 The limitation under this head in the Supplemental
12 Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount which may be
13 advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses,
14 maritime activities", is increased from "\$150,000" to
15 "\$225,000".

16 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

17 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

18 For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways",
19 to remain available until expended, \$90,000,000, which sum
20 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
21 the fiscal year 1954.

22 FOREST HIGHWAYS

23 For an additional amount for "Forest highways", to
24 remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, which sum is

1 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
2 fiscal year 1955.

3 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
4 AUTHORIZATION)

5 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the
6 contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-
7 Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73), \$750,000, which
8 sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated
9 for the fiscal year 1955.

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$224,000, to be derived by transfer from the "Revolving
15 fund, Small Business Administration", for administrative
16 expenses in connection with activities financed under said
17 fund.

18 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

20 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

21 Operating Expenses

22 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
23 \$230,000.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

CLAIMS

For an additional amount for "Claims", \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy", fiscal year 1955.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$8,000,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy", fiscal year 1955.

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the department concerned shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment to War)", fiscal years 1941-1946, \$6,750;

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1940, \$278.44;

1 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year
2 1943, \$13,083.19;

3 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal
4 year 1943, \$6,625.43;

5 “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, fiscal year 1946,
6 \$17,747.99;

7 “Fuel, Navy”, fiscal year 1948, \$546.72; and

8 “Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
9 \$6,472.91.

10 CHAPTER IV

11 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

12 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

13 MUTUAL SECURITY

14 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED

15 PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

16 For an additional amount for “Contributions to the
17 United Nations expanded program of technical assistance”,
18 for United States contributions during the period ending
19 June 30, 1955, \$4,000,000.

20 The sums provided in the foregoing paragraph shall be
21 derived by transfer from the appropriation contained in
22 Public Law 778, Eighty-third Congress, for assistance au-
23 thorized by section 121 of Public Law 665, Eighty-third
24 Congress.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

3 LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

4 The limitation under this head in the Export-Import
5 Bank of Washington and Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
6 tion Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for
7 administrative expenses is increased from “\$1,070,000” to
8 “\$1,110,000”.

9 CHAPTER V

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
14 \$85,000.

15 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
18 \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
19 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount
20 available for travel expenses is increased from “\$220,000”
21 to “\$230,000”.

22 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
25 \$240,000.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
4 sions", \$240,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

6 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
7 \$155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

9 For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of
10 the Philippines", \$611,000.

11 CHAPTER VI

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

14 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

15 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
16 resources", \$350,000.

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 JONES POINT BRIDGE

19 For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans,
20 specifications, and estimates for the construction of a bridge
21 over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the
22 Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964) ; \$600,000;
23 to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 for control of forest pests, \$2,570,000.

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS

9 TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

10 For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital
11 Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional
12 Planning Council to jointly conduct a survey of the present
13 and future mass transportation needs of the National Cap-
14 ital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act
15 of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and
16 recommendations to the President, including transportation
17 expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-
18 sistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2,
19 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission
20 and Council serving without compensation, \$200,000, to
21 be immediately available and to remain available until
22 June 30, 1956.

1 JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

2 COMMISSION

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), \$10,000, to
5 remain available until December 31, 1955.

6 CHAPTER VII

7 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

10 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

11 Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal
12 year 1955 shall be available for expenses necessary for
13 carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended
14 (Public Law 767, approved September 1, 1954).

15 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

16 WELFARE

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

19 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
20 tricts", \$20,000,000.

21 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

22 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school con-
23 struction", \$48,500,000; and said appropriation and the
24 unexpended balances of amounts heretofore appropriated

1 under this head and under the head "School construction"
2 shall, to the extent that they are or may become unobligated,
3 be merged and such amounts shall be available, and remain
4 available until expended, for the program of school con-
5 struction as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
6 as amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
7 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 271-311) : *Provided*, That
8 the limitations under this head in the Supplemental Appro-
9 priation Act, 1954, and in the Department of Health, Edu-
10 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the
11 amounts available for carrying out title IV of Public Law
12 815, as amended, are repealed: *Provided further*, That
13 nothing herein shall (1) increase the amounts previously
14 available for title II of Public Law 815, or (2) otherwise
15 than as expressly herein provided affect the limitation im-
16 posed by section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public
17 Law 731).

18 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

19 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
21 public assistance", \$238,000,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

23 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

24 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
25 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, and the

1 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, to be expended
 2 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
 3 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
 4 vivors Insurance", is increased from "\$69,400,000" to
 5 "\$79,400,000": *Provided*, That such amounts as are re-
 6 quired shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
 7 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of
 8 individuals who file applications for disability determina-
 9 tions under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

10 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

12 (TRUST FUND)

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 14 Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund)", \$256,000, to be
 15 derived from the railroad retirement account.

16 CHAPTER VIII

17 PUBLIC WORKS

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 23 nance, Southwestern Power Administration", \$400,000.

1

CHAPTER IX

2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$600,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in
6 occupied areas", fiscal year 1955.

7

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

8

For an additional amount for "Missions to international
9 organizations", \$12,500, to be derived by transfer from "Con-
10 tributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1955.

11

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

12

For an additional amount for "International contingen-
13 cies", \$75,000, to be derived by transfer from "Educational
14 aid for China and Korea".

15

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

18

AND MARSHALS

19

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 United States attorneys and marshals", \$200,000.

21

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

22

JAPANESE ANCESTRY

23

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Salaries
24 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",

1 \$198,267, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act
2 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$870,000, for the
5 payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948
6 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$1,100,000.

11 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles and
15 three aircraft in addition to those heretofore provided,
16 \$1,250,000.

17 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 Bureau of Prisons", \$180,000.

21 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

22 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
23 prisoners", \$600,000.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

4 For an additional amount for "Care of the building
5 and grounds", \$12,500, to remain available until June 30,
6 1956, of which \$8,500 shall be available for expenditure
7 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
8 amended, for purchase and installation of a sound reinforcing
9 system in the courtroom and adjacent areas and of a tape
10 recording system, including necessary incidental expenses.

11 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

12 JUDICIAL SERVICES

13 SALARIES OF JUDGES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
15 \$50,000.

16 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
18 personnel", \$86,000.

19 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

20 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
21 missioners", \$380,000.

22 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellane-
24 ous expenses", \$45,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$20,800, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$34,575, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

CHAPTER X

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway mail service", fiscal year 1947.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAPITAL OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY, MISCELLANEOUS

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, miscellaneous", for improvement of Pier No. 5, Washington Channel, \$26,500.

1 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
4 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
5 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act
6 of 1955.

7 CHAPTER XII

8 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 SALARIES OF MEMBERS

11 For an additional amount for compensation of Members,
12 \$1,468,000.

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

14 Office of the Coordinator of Information: For an addi-
15 tional amount, \$2,000.

16 Automobile for the majority leader: For an additional
17 amount, \$5,400.

18 Folding documents: For an additional amount, \$10,000.

19 CAPITOL POLICE

20 Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount, \$3,420.

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Capitol grounds: For reconstruction, repair, alteration,
24 and improvement of the areas of the United States Capitol
25 grounds located above and in the vicinity of the legislative

1 garage, situated north of Constitution Avenue between New
2 Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, including expendi-
3 tures for personal and other services and all other necessary
4 items, \$611,000, to remain available until expended.

5 CHAPTER XII A

6 ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

7 SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be con-
8 structed on a site approved by the House Office Building
9 Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or
10 under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be
11 submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an addi-
12 tional fireproof office building for the use of the House of
13 Representatives, including such necessary access facilities
14 over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or
15 necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

16 SEC. 1202. (a) If the site upon which the building
17 authorized to be constructed by section 12A (1) of this Act
18 is not within the United States Capitol Grounds as defined
19 in the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the United
20 States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for
21 other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs.
22 193a-193m), the Architect is authorized to acquire such site
23 by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and upon acquisi-
24 tion of such site and completion of the building, such build-
25 ing, and the grounds, sidewalks, and facilities surrounding it,

1 shall be subject to the provisions of (1) of the Act of May 4,
2 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175) (relating to the
3 control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building),
4 and (2) the Act entitled “An Act to define the area of the
5 United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof,
6 and for other purposes”, approved July 31, 1946 (40
7 U. S. C., sec. 193a–193m).

8 (b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under
9 subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the Act
10 entitled “An Act to provide for the acquisition of land in the
11 District of Columbia for the use of the United States”,
12 approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619–644).

13 SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this Act
14 there is hereby appropriated \$2,000,000, to remain available
15 until expended; and there are hereby authorized to be appro-
16 priated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry
17 out this Act.

18 SEC. 1204. This subchapter may be cited as the
19 “Additional House Office Building Act of 1955”.

20 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

21 PRINTING AND BINDING

22 For an additional amount for “Printing and binding”,
23 \$700,000.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 104, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$6,269,842, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

1 CHAPTER XIV
2 GENERAL PROVISIONS
3 UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

4 SEC. 1401. The following appropriations to the depart-
5 ments and agencies shall be available during the current fiscal
6 year for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by
7 the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) :

8 Department of Agriculture:

9 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and
10 expenses";

11 Forest Service: Such appropriations as are available
12 for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms, or allow-
13 ances therefor, under said Act;

14 Department of Defense—Civil Functions: Department
15 of the Army:

16 Rivers and harbors and flood control:

17 "Construction, general";

18 "Operation and maintenance, general";

19 "General expenses";

20 "Flood control, Mississippi River and tribu-
21 taries";

22 Canal Zone Government:

23 "Operating expenses";

24 Department of the Interior:

1 Bureau of Reclamation:

2 "Construction and rehabilitation";

3 "Operation and maintenance";

4 National Park Service:

5 "Management and protection";

6 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical
7 facilities";

8 Department of Justice:

9 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries
10 and expenses";

11 Post Office Department:

12 "Administration";

13 "Operations";

14 "Facilities"; and

15 Treasury Department:

16 Bureau of Customs, "Salaries and expenses".

17 SEC. 1402. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
19 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
20 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against
21 the Government of the United States or who is a member of
22 an organization of Government employees that asserts the
23 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
24 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that

1 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
2 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
3 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
4 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
5 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-
6 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-
7 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
8 strike against the Government of the United States, or that
9 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
10 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
11 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
12 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
13 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
14 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
15 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
16 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
17 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
18 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
19 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
20 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
21 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
22 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
2 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
3 existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for
other purposes.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations



United States
of America

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No. 49

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Merciful and gracious God, may we accept this new day as a great and glorious gift; a chance and opportunity for heroic endeavor and noble service; a call and challenge to build a social order that has in it the virtues of love and good will and the witness to a kinder and more magnanimous spirit.

We rejoice that, as we turn our thoughts toward Thee in the attitude of prayer, there comes into our hearts a sense of peace and power; the problems of life become less difficult to face and its burdens easier to bear.

Wilt Thou then constrain us to make a more fervent trial of the privilege of prayer and help us to believe that if we pray in ordinary days we will know how to pray with conquering power when the days of crisis and adversity come upon us.

Grant unto us an ever-enlarging vision of Thy greatness and goodness, for we humbly confess that we are frequently haunted by doubts and are tempted to become discouraged because the way is dim, the road is rough, and weather so stormy.

Hear us in the name of the Christ who is our refuge and strength. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 228), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the

Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

(Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to amend the Social Security Act to lower from 65 to 60 the age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. I believe this bill to be an economic necessity for married, single, and widowed women.

Two hundred and twenty-one thousand and two hundred and forty-two American women between 46 and 64 have applied for jobs in State employment offices. The married woman under 65 does not have enough to get along on even if her husband is receiving his benefits. If she becomes a widow before reaching the age of 65, she receives a lump sum of \$255 from social security. The married and widowed woman is then put in the same position as the single women in this age bracket. She must seek employment.

Look at any want-ad section of any newspaper throughout the land. Very few employers are interested in women over 50. Yes; they must seek employment, but the bulk of women over 50 find the doors closed.

Reducing the age to 60 at which women may become entitled to benefits will cost 1 percent of the payroll costs. Gentlemen, these are our American women—our mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters. Compared to the sums of moneys sent to help other women throughout the world, is 1 percent too much to ask?

According to the questionnaire I sent to the 17th Ohio District, which I so proudly represent, 68 percent of my constituents favor lowering the age so that women receive benefits at 60. I hope and pray that my esteemed colleagues from the other 47 States will agree with our belief.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may be permitted to sit this afternoon while the House is engaged in general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE WALTER SOOY JEFFRIES

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, with the routine of this new session of Congress now established and work well underway on some of the most pressing matters, I should like to pay tribute to a former Member of Congress who passed away while the House was in recess on October 11, 1954. I speak of Walter Sooy Jeffries, who served as a Member of this body from 1939 to 1941 as the Representative of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey.

His untimely death 5 days before his 62d birthday anniversary occasioned genuine and heartfelt grief in his home community, in his native Atlantic County, where he was widely known and highly respected, throughout the State of New Jersey and through much of this Nation where he had innumerable friends among members of the Masonic Lodge and the Shrine, in which he had long been very active.

His loss will long be felt by all who knew him, for throughout his adult life he had contributed substantially to the civic and fraternal life of the entire area. For nearly a quarter of a century he had been in offices of public trust and had dispatched his many official duties capably and well. And in the Masonic Lodge and the Shrine he loved so dearly,

his passing leaves a void that will long be felt.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation and the world can ill afford to lose men of such outstanding qualities and integrity as were exemplified in Walter Jeffries throughout his lifetime. His life, so well lived, stands as an enduring monument to the memory of this outstanding citizen, who gave so largely of his time and talents for his fellow men.

He was born October 16, 1893, in Atlantic City, the son of Samuel Leeds Jeffries and Laura Jeffries. In his boyhood he roamed Absecon Island and spent long periods on the family's farm in Atlantic County. He spent long hours with the seafaring men of the day and early in life he learned to love south Jersey lore. Displaying qualities of leadership even in youth, he organized the Westside Cadets, an organization similar to the Boy Scouts, and for many years he sponsored the Jeffries Club and its baseball teams.

At 14 he finished public school and at 16 he entered his father's paint business, which he operated until his death under the firm name of Jeffries & Co. In 1912 he married Frances Sabbath, of Red Bank, N. J., and the couple had two children.

Throughout most of his lifetime he devoted much time and effort to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was coronated a 33d degree Mason, the highest honor in Masonry, at the 139th meeting of the supreme council of sovereign inspectors general for the northern Masonic jurisdiction in the United States when that group met in Boston in 1951.

He served 2 years as potentate of Crescent Temple and was a past president of the Mid-Atlantic Shrine Association, a member of Belcher Lodge, No. 180, F. and A. M., and Excelsior Consistory, Valley of Camden, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

A lifetime Republican, he became a member of the Atlantic County Board of Freeholders and soon thereafter he was elected mayor of Margate. He served three terms as mayor of his home city and under his guidance, his community survived the dark years of the depression and prospered.

In 1935 he was nominated by his party for the office of Atlantic County sheriff and was elected by a sweeping majority. During that period he played a leading role in organizing the Atlantic County League of Municipalities.

On January 3, 1939, he took his seat in the 76th Congress of the United States and became a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. After serving one term, he returned to private life and devoted his efforts to his family, his business, and to his fraternal interests.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and the other Members of the House join with me in this tribute and share with all who knew him the deep sense of loss occasioned by his passing.

THE YALTA CONFERENCE

(Mr. FEIGHAN (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, since the State Department report on the Yalta Conference has been made public, there has been a wide variety of public reactions. Some think it was a good thing to do, some think it was untimely, and still others seem to think no good can come of that action.

The comments of an unidentified diplomat have, as I see it, put the finger on the central issue of the Yalta Conference. That diplomat is alleged to have said that since the United States had made these reports public, we would likely encounter greater difficulty in conducting our foreign affairs because representatives of other nations would be hesitant to engage in secret conferences with us for fear of what they might read in the papers 10 years later. The basic point is that we got ourselves into our present precarious position because we did take part in secret conferences, a practice contrary to our form of government and alien to the democratic processes. Secret conferences give a temporary protection to the participants to make agreements against which the people would rebel, and time to put them into effect without the consent of the people. That is the history of secret conferences between nations.

For my part I hope everyone will now be frightened of secret conferences and being concerned about what the press might say about them in their lifetime, will put their trust in open covenants openly arrived at. Now is the time to put all the cards upon the table in any of our dealings with foreign nations and to require them to do likewise. We must recognize that there is morality and legality in the conduct of affairs between nations. That is the real lesson of Yalta.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file reports on the bills H. R. 4951 and H. R. 4647.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, how much time does the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] think would be required for general debate?

Mr. TABER. I should think we ought to be able to get through with 1 hour of general debate equally divided.

Mr. CANNON. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited not to exceed 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4903, with Mr. THOMPSON of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, of course, is in the nature of an emergency bill to take care of deficiencies which have arisen for various reasons in the several departments of the Government, and which must be taken care of prior to the enactment of the annual appropriation bill.

Accordingly we have grouped the estimates and included the committee recommendation in a general deficiency bill, the pending bill.

Each chapter of the bill will be handled by the respective chairman of the subcommittee having jurisdiction.

The bill carries recommendations for appropriations totaling \$855,212,429. The committee has reduced the budget estimates of \$920,523,454 by a total of \$65,311,025.

The major dollar items in the bill are \$133,750,000 for the Department of Commerce, \$395,611,000 for the Veterans' Administration, and \$306,500,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These amounts, which total \$835,861,000 of the \$855,212,429 carried in the bill, are for such items as payments to air carriers, operating differential subsidies for maritime operators, Federal-aid highways, veterans' compensation and pensions, veterans' readjustment benefits, payments to school districts, assistance for school construction, and grants to States for public assistance. All of these, and several smaller items, are duly authorized grant or subsidy payments, or items of computed allowances over which the committee exercises limited control.

The bill includes a multitude of smaller items including, for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,570,000 to combat spruce budworm infestation, for several departments and agencies a total of \$1,880,000 for increases in costs resulting from various employee fringe-benefit laws enacted by the last Congress.

Several items requested are provided for in the bill by transfer, including \$1,452,500 for fringe benefits for other departments and agencies, \$224,000 for salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration, \$12,320,000 for increased requirements for claims and retired pay in the Department of Defense, and \$4 million for a United States contribution to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance.

Other items exceeding \$1 million in amount are \$1,068,267 for the payment of claims of persons of Japanese ances-

try and \$2,824,820 for the legislative branch. This last item includes \$25,000 for preliminary studies and estimates for an additional House Office Building. Claims, audited claims, and judgments total \$6,269,842.

Language is included in the general provisions authorizing the use of presently appropriated funds for several departments and agencies for the provision of uniforms, or allowances for uniforms, as authorized by Public Law 763 of the 83d Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman or somebody on the committee address himself to an explanation of the \$4 million to the Foreign Operations Administration or contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance?

Mr. CANNON. I would be glad if the gentleman would reserve his question until the chapter carrying that item is reached in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 7 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the biggest part of this bill is for things that we have got to provide. There were some things estimated for which we did not need to provide; for instance, we found the Civil Aeronautics Board coming up with a request for \$15 million for funds and we found that a very large part of it was for the pan-American proposition and that they had not audited books on it; so they did not know how much was due to them. They finally decided to wait for an audit which to my mind is the proper procedure.

The Foreign Operations Administration has presented here a budget estimate of \$8 million for additional funds for this United Nations setup. Frankly, it is a duplication of the activities that are set up under the law through technical assistance, which is also under the foreign operations setup. They go into the same countries, they do almost the same things; and, frankly, I have never been able to understand why we should be participating in that operation. I think it is very bad. The committee, however, did recommend \$4 million in the nature of a transfer out of funds that are already appropriated. If they are going to have it, they might better have it as a transfer than the other way, because it does not make any more money available out of the Treasury. My own opinion is they ought not to have it at all, but if they have got to have it, it ought to be through a transfer rather than by a direct appropriation of funds.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. On page 431 of the hearings, I may say to the Members of the House, will be found a statement by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] dealing with this situation. I recommend that all Members read it. It is a very fine statement expressing his opposition to this sort of thing and the necessity for ending this program. I want to compliment the gentleman for the statement he has made.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman so wishes I shall be pleased to yield to him to read it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. This technical-assistance money that we have in this bill and have appropriated in the past, is that money that is used to send agricultural experts and technical assistance of that nature to every country in the world?

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not think they cover every country in the world, but they make a very considerable approach to that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Would it be fair to say that this money we are using to send agricultural experts and technicians to other parts of the world is to teach them to grow cotton and corn and other agricultural commodities which go on the world market in competition with ours?

Mr. TABER. It would not be fair to say that that was the only purpose of these funds that are used. I am only giving recollection now but there are probably \$150 million there under foreign operations that are to be used for that purpose. To give you an illustration—we developed this in the hearings—take Ecuador. They have 3, 4, or 5—I do not remember exactly how many—down there under the United Nations setup. We have in the direct operations of the Foreign Operations Administration something like 30 or 40. The question arises as to why there should be, if there is going to be anything of this kind, two setups that we are paying for. There is no use kidding ourselves, we are paying for what the United Nations does along that line.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I think it is fair to say that with every succeeding year the opposition of the American people toward this kind of proposition is growing. It is not as popular as it once was. I hope the time is near when we can suspend sending our money abroad and keep some of it here at home.

Mr. TABER. I think that I ought to say right now that when we brought this bill to the House last year it did not have any money in for this setup. The bill went to the other body and that was loaded in. We found where they have violated the law. The hearing showed that they had violated the law, that they had drawn money in spite of the limitations that had been put in the year be-

fore beyond all reason. Before we got through with the Senate we had to give them a little over \$9 million in order to get a settlement. That irked me, but we were in the last few days of the session and it was the best we could do to get a settlement and get cleaned up so the House could adjourn.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] raised the question of American technicians and experts being sent abroad to teach these people how to grow cotton and how to develop sheep that will produce wool and so forth. May I ask the gentleman, is it not a fact that we contribute 55 to 60 percent of the cost of the United Nations technical assistance program and although we contribute 55 to 60 percent of the dollar value of this program or the dollar contribution to it—we provide only approximately 14 percent of the so-called experts and technicians that are sent abroad. The British, who provide a million dollars plus for this program, contribute some 17 percent of the technicians and so-called experts that are sent abroad. In other words, it may be British experts paid with American dollars that are being sent to other countries to teach them or help them to produce cotton and other products in competition with American producers.

Mr. TABER. The Soviet is going to get into this program so that they will be able to send folks all over.

Mr. GROSS. But they will get in only on the basis of rubles, so-called soft currency, used in the satellite countries or in India.

Mr. TABER. I am afraid they will be used in places where we would rather not have them.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. In the hearings I asked this question:

It is my understanding that we have 84 nations in the world of nations and reading here it says:

"Technical assistance projects are currently operating in some 80 countries and territories with approximately 1,000 experts in the field."

I asked the Ambassador then:

Now, would it not be much easier to insert in the record the 4 nations not receiving the program rather than the 80 who are receiving it?

Ambassador Wadsworth answered:

That would be perfectly simple. We will do that, sir.

So, there are 3 or 4 territories in the 80, or I think you will find about 76 of the 84 receiving technical assistance.

Mr. TABER. Well, that is about the story.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman made the observation that they violated the law.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman state who violated the law?

Mr. TABER. The outfit that handled the money that went into the program, that was appropriated for this United Nations technical assistance. They drew out money and used it for one half of a fiscal year when that half was prohibited in the appropriation bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Who is the head of that agency?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Stassen.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK. The TVA has one trunkline which goes through my congressional district. I was very happy to note in reading some reports and testimony of the hearings on this bill that they have not received a subsidy in 1954 and 1955. Will the gentleman tell me whether that is correct?

Mr. TABER. I think that is correct, yes.

Mr. SCHENCK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this brief allotment of time in order to clarify the record. Speaking as the author of the school impact legislation, Public Law 815 and 874, when the new administration came in in January 1953, they decided to make some changes in Public Law 185 and 874. One of those was to change the percentage absorption. I was a member of the committee in conference, and I refused to sign the conference report and I denounced the report here on the floor of the House and advised my colleagues of the House that it would not work. It did not work, so they came along a little bit later and passed Public Law 732. Now I would like to invite the attention of my colleagues to page 22, payments to school districts under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There they are approving a supplemental appropriation of \$20 million; \$17 million of that \$20 million is necessary because they would not take the advice of someone who knew what he was talking about at the time. So, they finally got back to doing what was in the original legislation, and now you are putting up \$17 million additional because their proposition did not work. I just wanted to clarify the record to that extent. Three million dollars of this \$20 million goes to the Department for operating expense and \$17 million to adjust a mistake or misjudgment in toying with something that some folks did not know anything about.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to express the gratitude and appreciation of the people of Oklahoma to this committee for their recog-

nition of the very grave problem that we have in the drought area and also in the Dust Bowl area, that is upon us, by making available this additional uncommitted \$7,147,000 to carry out emergency wind erosion control measures; and by elimination of the limitation of \$1.25 per acre which was carried in last year's bill which was an inadequate sum.

This is certainly a step in the right direction toward recognizing and meeting a very grave problem that is today affecting more than 26 million acres of our Nation's precious soil.

I want to express our appreciation to the committee and express also the hope that this step in the right direction will be followed by additional funds which are going to be necessary before the drought emergency is over.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM].

(Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I wonder sometimes just how shortsighted we can be. I regret to see the attack on this portion of the foreign aid program that we carry on through the United Nations.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that there is no money that we spend that is of more benefit to the United States and to our national security and to the security of the free world than the money that we spend for technical assistance, which used to be known as the point 4 program. I am sure that we ought not to eliminate what we are doing in this field through the United Nations.

Russia did not go into this program and she has seen her mistake. Now she is going into the program. Why? Because she saw that she had made a mistake and that she ought to take part in the program for her own good. Now she is doing it. But you say that her rubles will be spent in the satellite countries. The Russian rubles will not be spent in any country that does not request that Russian experts or Russian technicians be sent. These Russian technicians will not be sent into India unless India requests that they be sent.

I hope we are not going to be so shortsighted as to fail to cooperate with the other free nations of the world in our attempt to win the cold war. That is especially true in Asia. We have not done so splendidly in Asia with our military forces. We tried to bluff our way through, saying that Dien Bien Phu could not fall and that if Indochina fell all Southeast Asia would be lost. We had to eat our words. We had to retrace our steps for our bluff was called by the Communists.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not envisioned that the rubles will be used to train a certain number of natives of India in Russia?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not know.

Mr. GROSS. That is in the hearings.

Mr. LANHAM. If India asks for that, yes. If India wants to train some of her people in Russia, why should she not do

it? That is not the point. Russia sees that she made a mistake. So she is going into the program at the very moment that we are trying to cut our own throats and reduce our expenditures in this one field where we may be able to block communistic expansion and infiltration. By our action today are we going to turn this program over to Russia and the Communists? We are apparently not going to stop the spread of communism by military action. As a matter of fact, this thing we call communism as an idea and an ideal cannot be fought with military weapons. How are we going to fight it if we do not do it in this way? What does our membership in the United Nations mean if we are not going to join other free countries in trying to fight this thing of communism as an idea and an ideal, which is sweeping the world like a false religion, which is what it is. How are we going to meet it except by this point 4 program, showing our unselfishness, our willingness to try to help people help themselves? That is what the people in Asia want to do today. They want self-determination, they want to help themselves. They do not want our money poured out over there. They want to know how they can help themselves. That is what we are trying to do through the United Nations and through this program.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that we have four programs going at the same time in some countries?

Mr. LANHAM. That is true, but they do not overlap. I asked Mr. Wadsworth about that. I asked him if we could prevent any overlapping that does occur by turning FOA over to the State Department. Senator MANSFIELD and I made a trip through Europe 2 years ago and investigated the operation of FOA. It was not called that then. I have forgotten what the alphabetical name was at that time. But we saw that we were working at cross purposes in having this organization imposed upon the State Department. We found five men of ambassadorial rank in Paris alone. We recommended at that time that the operation be turned over to the State Department. I am glad that at last we are beginning to see that that is what ought to be done, but let us not be shortsighted and cut our own throats by refusing to make this small contribution to the United Nations' efforts to promote this point 4 program.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the committee on approving the full amount of \$20 million requested for payments to school districts and the full amount of \$48,500,000 requested for assistance for school construction. I happen to have 1 of the 2 districts in the State of California that have been most affected by the increase in school population as a result of the existence of Federal installations and Federal housing areas. These

particular appropriations are vital to the schools in these areas. They would not be able to carry through their programs with their existing budgets if these funds were not allocated. I am delighted the committee has approved them in full.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations I think I should point out to the committee that there are 74 nations contributing to the expanded United Nations technical assistance program. However, the United States is contributing 55 percent of the total amount.

There are 1,000 experts employed in the program, yet only 14 percent of the total number of experts are United States citizens.

Make no mistake about it, there are four similar programs going on at the same time. This was brought out in the hearings in the following testimony:

Mr. PASSMAN. In most of these countries you have both the United Nations technical assistance program and the United States technical assistance program as such, do you not?

Mr. PHILLIPS. In most cases both programs are in operation.

Mr. PASSMAN. How do you prevent overlapping when you have two similar programs going on in the same country?

Mr. PHILLIPS. This is a matter which has been of very great concern to us since the beginning of the two programs and a great deal of careful work has been done to prevent such duplication.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not fly false colors. I have been against this program since its inception. I have voted against the authorization and I have voted against the appropriation for 8 years because I have believed all the time that the program would continue spreading and there would be no stopping place. The program started with 18 nations, and now there are 61 nations in the overall mutual-security program receiving some type of aid. I believe there are 80 nations and territories participating in the so-called U. N. technical-assistance program. I must be completely honest with you and state my position and say that if I am called upon to conduct hearings, I shall be fair and impartial, but I am not going to be sympathetic to a program that I do not believe in. The public debt of our Government is \$62 billion greater than the combined public debts of all the other nations of the world put together. Make no mistake about it, that is the record. The majority of the House of Representatives has been working its will, and if it wants to continue giving away the American taxpayer's money, at least my position will have been made known. I think we should go into the entire foreign-aid program thoroughly before we get started on some new program that will make the old one look small. You are reading about this proposed program in the press every day.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I certainly want to commend the gentleman for his statement. I should also like to ask him a question concerning an appropriation to send a certain number of delegates to San Francisco apparently to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the organization of the United Nations. Did the gentleman's subcommittee deal with that?

Mr. PASSMAN. No, I am afraid the subcommittee did not deal with that subject.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, first of all I should like to read into the RECORD a statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] when witnesses were before the Committee on Appropriations asking for these funds. Mr. TABER, addressing himself to Ambassador Wadsworth, said this:

Mr. TABER. I don't know whether you know it, or not, but this whole program has been in bad odor with this committee for some little time. For instance, in 1954, when this bill was prepared, it provided an appropriation of \$8,500,000 to cover the entire fiscal year 1954. When the money was all put out by the 1st of July, we were very specific about that. This time we left it out entirely and the Senate put it in and we finally compromised and agreed on the item you have told us about. There never has been any evidence of any benefits. It has appeared all the way through that there was duplication all over the lot in connection with it.

Now, I don't know whether you care to comment on that situation or not, but I don't feel that I should allow you to go out of here without knowing that that situation exists.

Ambassador WADSWORTH. Well, I don't believe I would have too many specific comments on it, Mr. TABER.

I think the Members of the House will agree with me that Wadsworth's reply is an especially lame comment on the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from New York. Here we are called upon to provide another \$4 million for the United Nations technical assistance program, to which we contributed nearly \$14 million in 1954. We are called upon to give them another \$4 million when already the United States contribution is far and away the greatest of any country in the world. On top of that, it is my understanding, we appropriated \$105 million for technical assistance under the so-called Mutual Security Act.

In other words, our bill is apparently well above \$120 million for these technical assistance programs. It is time we called a halt. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] the other day took the floor and made quite a statement concerning the beating farmers out in Missouri are taking on their beef cattle prices. The situation is getting worse all the time. It is in the State of Iowa also. Our farmers have been marketing their choice hogs at the bankrupt price of a little better than \$15 per hundred. That is a loss of \$20 on choice hogs, over

a year ago. In the State of Iowa we cannot continue to pay bills of this kind.

The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] made an excellent point when he said the debt of this country exceeds the combined debt of the world by \$62 billion. That is the Government debt alone.

I raised the question earlier about the expenditure to be made on certain emissaries who are scheduled to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations at San Francisco. I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee who handled that part of the appropriation bill could answer a question or two. I should like to know why, for instance, we are going to be called upon to spend somewhere between \$35,000 and \$200,000 to send some 30 or 35 emissaries to San Francisco, come this June. I would like to have somebody explain that to me.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PRESTON. In the bill there is only \$75,000 for conference purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Then the request was for \$200,000?

Mr. PRESTON. That is right. The purpose of the meeting at San Francisco, of course, is a very debatable one. It is the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. To pay tribute to one of the architects of the United Nations, Alger Hiss?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, the gentleman has his own ideas about that. But it seems to be the general custom to celebrate anniversaries of organizations as well as of people. They desire to go back where the organization was created to have their anniversary. Of course, I would be the first to admit that this is a questionable matter, but when you think about the overall amount of money in the United Nations it is a mere drop in the bucket. So the House can work its will on this item. The committee approved it, recognizing the fact that it was one of those debatable things.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. The appropriation is \$75,000, is that correct?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes. It is \$75,000 for three conferences; not just the United Nations alone, but for three conferences.

Mr. GROSS. What is it estimated it will cost to send these delegates to San Francisco?

Mr. PRESTON. Oh, I express a personal opinion that it will probably be \$25,000.

Mr. GROSS. I think they represented in the hearings that they needed a minimum of \$35,000.

Mr. PRESTON. Well, they could spend that much or \$50,000, depending on the number of people who are going.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question. It is proposed to send 30 or 35 people out there. They wanted an appropriation, which will apparently be taken out of this, of about \$35,000.

Can the gentleman tell me how they can possibly spend \$1,000 apiece in 1 week in San Francisco as delegates to that meeting?

Mr. PRESTON. I might explain that but I do not know that I should. It just depends on how much money we want to spend on this thing. I personally do not think I could spend \$1,000.

Mr. GROSS. What do they propose to do, take their wives out there?

Mr. PRESTON. Perhaps.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it is about time we put brakes on this kind of spending.

There are several other items in this bill about which I wish to ask some questions later on, but I do hope we will be able to knock out the \$4 million for technical assistance; and the funds to send delegates out to San Francisco, and other items.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy of the committee in giving me this time to make these few extemporaneous remarks. I would not have asked the opportunity to thus speak here at this particular hour if I did not think that there was a fundamental issue present and involved in our decision as to whether or not we would accept the report of our distinguished Subcommittee on Appropriations and approve the appropriation of this \$4 million amount for the United Nations program of technical assistance to be derived by transfer from the appropriation heretofore contained in Public Law 778, 83d Congress.

Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, the fundamental issue I observe as present in my own conclusion in this matter, is that we must here determine whether or not we are going to continue to give evidence of our determination to longer cooperate with the other nations of the world who are likewise continuing to contribute of their money to this same fund. If a decision were today made to eliminate this \$4 million and thus to disapprove of the favorable action and recommendation of our Appropriations Committee, one clear-cut result of so doing will be to give notice, not only to the United Nations as an organization, but to all the nations of the world that we are appreciably lessening our desire to cooperate with the other nations through the United Nations organization. Our decision will, furthermore, be taken as a decision to make it less possible for the United Nations technical program, also sometimes known as point 4, to be as successful as it has heretofore admittedly been.

Mr. Chairman, I believe I accurately appraise the attitude of this great legislative body, when I appraise it as determined to not weaken the United Nations organization and to not give any evidence to the other nations of the world of any lack of desire on our part to do our fullest share in carrying out our previous commitments and our moral, as well as legal obligations, to

this technical-assistance program which is one of our commitments to and through the United Nations organization.

I agree with the President of the United States, and with our United States representatives at the United Nations organization, which as I understand it is, that this money should be made available as recommended by our Appropriations Committee.

Another tangible and clear as crystal side of the fundamental issue which I said was present is whether or not we will continue to take a long-range view of the world issue in which we are involved and recognize that military strength is not an enduring answer. Nor, Mr. Chairman, is it the less expensive method and manner of maintaining a position of mutual strength with other freedom-loving nations; nor of maintaining our own national security with utmost safety in this hectic world. I repeat that while I recognize it as no doubt true, at this time that we must be militarily so strong that any aggressor nation or combination of aggressor nations dare not attack us and our freedom-loving allies, nevertheless it appears to me as less than sound judgment to now weaken this technical aid program by lessening the extent to which we make it clear to the under-privileged and the hungry and the needy and the poorly fed and the ill equipped peoples, that we still are their real friends and that we have no desire to be militarily strong for the purpose of being a military dictator.

In those strategic areas of the world where the Communist aggressive conspiracy, is abroad and which undertakes to filtrate by subversion and aggression, it appears to me that we should let those peoples know in sincerity and truth that we are their real friends by reason of expanding money to help them get on their own feet in the matter of producing their own food supplies. And also to learn how to technically produce whatever they need. These are steps in the technical assistance program, and the point 4 program which are far more reaching in the hearts and minds and lives of these people than is the presence of a United States Army division in their midst. Both are necessary at this time.

Having traveled in a goodly portion of this old world officially as a member of the House Armed Services Committee these several years, I believe I have been habitually observing and vigilant in going out of my way to learn all I could about the effect and results of the technical-assistance program and also the program known as point 4. Yes, I know that the administration of such programs under the Democratic administration was criticized, and in some parts of the world I observed some administration procedures which I felt could be well subjected to sincere, constructive criticism. But I was also aware that there were present different and multifarious problems of administration which were not easy of solution, achievement, and correction. From the remarks made by some of you, my colleagues, on the minority side of the aisle very re-

cently, I observe that you continue to criticize the administration of these same and similar programs since the last Presidential and congressional election as you did before that occasion. So, it would appear that problems of administration still continue to be present. But my information is that many of them have been mastered in the interest of efficiency and economy, and certainly the worthiness and need of the program should not be dissolved and destroyed and eliminated in favor of human error and mistakes. These mistakes and errors must increasingly be eradicated in favor of the necessity and soundness and commonsense qualities present in the programs we are committed to. May I briefly repeat that I recognize that we must not allow ourselves as a nation with our other freedom-loving friends to become militarily so weak and defenseless that an aggressor nation or combination of aggressive, subversive nations will dare attack us. May I also repeat that while this sort of military strength against any who would capture us and make slaves of us, and destroy our freedoms, I also repeat and emphasize that corresponding with this military strength must be continued for a reasonable time yet this technical aid and point 4 sensibly and honestly and efficiently administered. The two must march side by side. These programs, therefore, are manifestly in the interest of our own national security and the preservation of our own freedoms and democratic processes. We must not allow any conditions to grow up whereby the Communist Soviet Union gets a further foothold on the hearts and minds and lives of peoples by reason of our own failure to do the reasonable, sensible thing, to demonstrate to these peoples that we are not at heart a military nation, but that we are a nation of strong desires and decisions that the freedom-loving peoples of the world shall not need to succumb to inducements by the Communist conspiracy. I do not consider this technical aid and point 4 program a giveaway program. Rather, Mr. Chairman, it is founded in the commonsense scriptural reference which says something about casting our bread upon the waters and it will return to us well buttered.

In closing, may I say that I have observed in the printed volume of hearings before the subcommittee considering this bill, H. R. 4903, that for the calendar year 1955 some of the nations and the amounts contributed by them are as follows:

Argentina.....	\$300,000
Brazil.....	486,486
Canada.....	1,500,000
Denmark.....	550,166
France.....	1,448,571
India.....	400,000
Italy.....	200,000
Netherlands.....	660,000
Sweden.....	579,934
United Kingdom.....	2,240,000
U. S. S. R.....	1,000,000

And on page 421, the committee makes this statement, to wit:

The figure of 80 includes territories, Countries which contribute funds to the United Nations technical-assistance program

but which do not receive technical assistance from the program are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian S. S. R., Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian S. S. R., United Kingdom, United States, U. S. S. R.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE].

(Mr. HYDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to commend the committee for the item which appears on page 10 providing funds for a survey of the mass transportation problem in the Washington metropolitan area. However, I want to take a few minutes to clear up what appears to me from the report on this item, on page 20, to be a misunderstanding.

In the report the original sum requested for this survey was \$400,000 which has been cut in half.

From the report apparently the reason given is "pending legislation affecting the scope and conduct of the survey could alter existing plans."

I should like to say for the record that there is no pending legislation affecting the scope and conduct of the survey which could alter the existing plans for a mass transportation study.

I had hoped that the committee would include in the legislation on this a provision which would have required the survey group to make a report and recommendation on or before January 4, 1956, on the advisability of and need for one agency to regulate mass transportation in the region. However, I think, due to a misunderstanding, we were not able to get that language in. I would like the record also to show that the National Capital Regional Planning Council, which is going to have the job of conducting this survey, has some on record by resolution as favoring a report on or before January 3, 1956, on this question of mass transportation regulation by one regulatory body in the whole area.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, before I speak briefly on the subject I want to discuss, may I assure the gentleman from Iowa, my good friend [Mr. GROSS], that if he will come out to California some time he will understand why 7 people or 35 people naturally want to go to San Francisco in June and to take their wives along with them. I am sure the gentleman would not want them to go out there without also visiting a most delightful part of California, namely, the southern part, and on the way out they might even stop in Iowa. I would like these people to see certain parts of the United States, if the gentleman from Iowa understands, which I do not think many of them have.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman would be delighted to see everyone who goes to California have a thousand dollars a week to spend while they are in California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If they have when they come, we would like them to leave some of it with us.

Mr. GROSS. At the taxpayers' expense.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would like to have the people who go to these international meetings see some of the United States before they go.

Mr. Chairman, what I rose to talk about is this matter of the contribution of an additional \$4 million to the United Nations extended technical-assistance program, in addition to the more than \$9 million already appropriated, because I do not think the question before us is whether we are in favor of such a program generally or opposed to such a program generally, but that there may be a complete understanding of what this program is and what it is not. I think there is confusion as to what it is.

This is not the technical-assistance program which this Nation created and carried on with great benefit in all parts of the world, creating friends wherever we did it, wherever operated upon a limited and economical basis. We called it the point 4 program. Later that program was enlarged. I have on three separate occasions put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at the request of the advisers of the original point 4 program, resolutions asking us not to increase the appropriations for it, and pointing out the success when this is based purely upon an American principle of showing other people, from our store of technical knowledge, how to help themselves.

Within the past few months I arranged a meeting here in Washington of these men who have been close to the program. The program we are talking about today, which the United Nations calls a technical-assistance program, is not that program. This is a program to which the United States was committed, so I have been told, without authority to commit us.

This is a program under which, shall I say, certain people living in the ivory towers and windowed walls of the United Nations Building, would like to interest themselves in a program which is not our technical-assistance program.

There is involved, however, one outstanding organization that was created during my tenure in this Congress, and that is the Food and Agricultural Organization. As long as we can keep that independent, and free from such influences as are attempting to take it over; as long as we can keep that on a basis of specialists, technicians, helping people help themselves, we will have something the value of which in international relations could not possibly be calculated. This U. N. superorganization is trying to control the Food and Agricultural Organization. I have a note saying the U. N. wants to send a commission around the world to see if the work of FAO is being done properly; to see if the work is being done properly by a group which for the past 10 years

has made an outstanding record in the food and nutrition problems of the whole world.

I think there are many people here who feel, looking at the bill and seeing the words "technical-assistance program," that this is money for the technical-assistance program, now called FOA and administered by Mr. Stassen. Although I have voted against the latter, as has the gentleman from Louisiana, in recent years, because it is no longer the original technical-assistance program of Dr. Bennette or other men who created it and developed it, inherently it is the program to which the money should be given.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I want to be sure I understand the gentleman. I think the gentleman has made a very fine and clear explanation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I just finish my sentence by saying that the gentleman from Kansas was one of the men who first went to the meetings at Hot Springs and Atlantic City when the Food and Agricultural Organization was created, representing the Congress of the United States.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman's position, as I understand it—and I think I do—is that the appropriation of this particular amount will in no way assist in carrying out the original FAO program.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I believe that to be correct.

Mr. HOPE. And the gentleman, as I am, is in favor of carrying out that program as it has been administered during the years, and perhaps even expanding it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. HOPE. If that seems advisable.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, there are two items in this bill that seem to be somewhat controversial. Several Members have expressed the desire to ask some questions of the committee concerning these two items. They are the operating differential subsidy under the Maritime Board and the subsidy for air carriers.

The committee has made rather severe cuts in both of these areas. First in the maritime matter they reduced the request of \$60 million to \$35 million, a cut of \$25 million. Now, the feeling of the committee was that \$100 million a year was an adequate rate of payment to the subsidized shipping lines. The request of \$60 million would have brought the payments current up to the last quarter of the present fiscal year. The deferment of a payment of \$25 million, of course, operates to the disadvantage of the shipping companies because of the fact that they have to borrow money and pay interest on the loan. One line pointed out that they are indebted to the banks in

the sum of \$14 million on which they are paying interest at the rate of 3½ percent. It is debatable whether we should appropriate the full amount or not, but the committee concluded that with our pressing fiscal situation we should defer payment of \$25 million until sometime during the next fiscal year.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Before leaving that point, the gentleman referred to the fact that one line had \$14 million on loan and was paying interest on it. Is that interest considered in setting the subsidy rate for the lines?

Mr. PRESTON. No; it is not. As a matter of fact, the item of interest cannot be considered by the Maritime Board in determining the operating cost of a shipping line. So it really amounts to an out-of-pocket payment by the shipping company due to the fact that we have deferred making the payment. I say it is debatable, it is really questionable whether we should do it, but, after all, when you subsidize shipping companies to the tune of \$100 million a year, that is quite a fanciful figure, and we thought perhaps we would be in a better financial status next year to pick up the check for the \$25 million.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. May I inquire concerning the action of the committee with reference to providing subsidy payments for commercial air carriers?

Mr. PRESTON. I was just about to address myself to that subject. The request for the air carriers was \$15.2 million. The committee reduced that to the flat figure of \$5 million, a cut of \$10.2 million. There again the committee recognizes the fact that this is an obligation of the Federal Government that ultimately will have to be paid. But the presentation made by the Civil Aeronautics Board to the committee was so inadequate and the evidence revealed that the Civil Aeronautics Board had not put into effect the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the auditing of the companies and the auditing of the separate divisions; so that the purpose of the committee in reducing this was to say to the CAB that "Until you audit these companies properly we are not going to pay the bills."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, I yield further.

Mr. HARRIS. It is my understanding that the subsidy payment that is required would be affected but little by the decision referred to of the Supreme Court of the United States, because that affects the international carriers. It is my understanding that the greater portion of this subsidy is for the local carriers and I believe three trunkline carriers. Is that true?

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is correct. We stated in the report that the money appropriated we thought would be adequate to take care of the domestic carriers and the feeder lines. It was not the committee's purpose, as

stated in the report, to spend any of this money for the international carriers but preferably for the domestic and feeder lines.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman's committee, I know, endeavored to get all the facts that it could get in order to meet this problem. Was the committee satisfied that \$5 million would be sufficient to take care of this responsibility for the rest of this fiscal year?

Mr. PRESTON. To be perfectly frank with the gentleman, I doubt that we are completely satisfied.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not anticipated that if additional information is obtained, at some subsequent time a more correct determination can be made?

Mr. PRESTON. On yesterday I had a lengthy conversation with the chairman of the CAB, and I assured him that when they were able to produce the facts for the committee we would certainly be bound by what the facts revealed, and we would make the funds available. If we have cut too far, we will have an opportunity between now and the time the matter is considered in the Senate and the time the conference committee meets to correct that action, and the committee would want to do that.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Is it not a fact that the committee, from the confused state of the testimony submitted to it, felt that the amount of \$5 million was adequate to carry the subsidy payments on through this fiscal year?

Mr. PRESTON. We thought so. Of course, we can be wrong, but we have ample time to find that out.

Mr. BOW. Is it not true that it is the intent to carry on the payments during the year? It was not the intent of the committee or the gentleman from Georgia who now has the floor, the chairman of the subcommittee, to cut off the payments?

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is absolutely correct. There was no motive in mind at all designed to stop the subsidy payments, because that is a statutory matter that the Congress has passed upon, and we are bound by it. It is a matter that is recoverable in the Court of Claims.

Mr. BOW. Is it not also a fact that the intent was to get proper audits and proper testimony before the committee so we would be able to proceed on the basis of fact rather than the fiction that has been coming up to us?

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD
Payments to air carriers

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers," \$5 million, to remain available until expended.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] tell me again, for I did not quite understand his remarks, the difference between the two technical-assistance programs and which he supports?

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is contained on page 439 of the hearings, a copy of which the gentleman has in his hand. This shows money for the United Nations technical-assistance program. Then, in a separate item, it shows the money to support the Food and Agriculture Organization, and there are 3 or 4 other items, including a technical-assistance board.

There is also in operation through the FOA—not the FAO but the FOA, which is the agency headed by Mr. Stassen—a program that we call the point 4 program. Its actual name is the technical-assistance program, which you see is a duplication of name and duplication of activities.

There is going on, right at the present time, a study, activated, I think, out of the White House, of the best method of handling this program, of preventing duplication and trying to recommend to the President what its future should be. My comments were that they should be very careful that the money appropriated to this United Nations fund—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In the bill here before us?

Mr. PHILLIPS. This bill here—should not be confused with the money which we appropriate and have appropriated in the past to the other fund, which is one that has been carrying on, until it became a giveaway program, but even now as part of that, a very good program, very inexpensive, very simple, helping people to help themselves and creating friends for us all over the world, whereas the big giveaway programs, in the opinion of those that are closest to them, like the original council of advisers, is losing friends for us.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Perhaps I am dumb, but does the gentleman approve that appropriation in this bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Had it been left exclusively to me, I should have removed the first item of \$4,653,408, and I should be very careful not to increase the money. This present money is actually being transferred to it from the money we appropriated previously for the other program, and is a supplemental amount to the \$9 million appropriated in the regular bill last year.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Was the other the giveaway one or is this one the giveaway one?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Both, I guess, is the answer on that first item.

The Clerk read as follows:

Repair of reserve-fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)

The limitation under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities," is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$225,000."

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to ask the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations for the Department of Commerce, the gentleman from Georgia, a few questions about the funds for operating subsidies. As I understood the gentleman, the budget request for \$60 million, and the committee cut that down to \$35 million?

Mr. PRESTON. That is correct.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is my understanding also correct that the full \$60 million was requested after approval, of course, by the Maritime Administration?

Mr. PRESTON. That is true.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Was the full \$60 million approved by the General Accounting Office?

Mr. PRESTON. It was.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. So there can be no question but that the full \$60 million is a valid and just obligation on the part of the Federal Government?

Mr. PRESTON. It must be admitted that that is true.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is it the purpose of the committee then to leave the balance of the \$60 million, namely \$25 million due and owing, until the next fiscal year?

Mr. PRESTON. Of course, we cannot foresee the action of the other body. This is a matter which will go to conference. After that time, if there is still a deficiency, the Maritime Board can seek another supplemental appropriation.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. But insofar as the House committee is concerned, it would prefer to leave the matter go over until the next fiscal year?

Mr. PRESTON. I may have left that impression a moment ago when I was addressing the committee. I would not say that is entirely correct. I do not know what the subcommittee would do about it on a supplemental appropriation bill, but I am inclined to believe if there is a remaining sum due, a supplemental request would be looked upon with favor. Of course, that is only my judgment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Washington, that in this appropriation bill and in all appropriation bills, dealing with the Maritime Administration there is language in the bill which specifically reiterates that the Maritime Administration has authority to commit the United States Government to long-term contracts by subsidies. Whether we like it or do not like it, as long as that language remains in the bill, and you recall the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee on several occasions has attempted to strike it from the bill—

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Indeed, I do remember.

Mr. THOMAS. As long as that language is in the bill, it is a valid debt and you are going to have to pay it. I would not be too surprised if you let it drag beyond the due date, you will find you will get a ruling from the General Accounting

Office that perhaps you not only owe them money, but interest on it. It will have to be paid—make no mistake about it.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, and I thank the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Chairman, this subsidy matter is one which we, perhaps, do not like, generally speaking, but under the terms of the 1936 act, which was approved by the Congress for good and sufficient reasons at that time, and I believe for good and sufficient reasons now, we do need to subsidize our American merchant marine. I justify it not only by reason of the economic benefits which ensue, but for reasons of our national defense. The gentleman from Georgia made a statement that \$100 million was a lot of money to spend in 1 year to subsidize maritime operators. You will understand that that money does not go to the operators in one sense of the word, but goes to pay for the differential in wage costs and repairing and maintenance and so forth between the costs in this Nation and costs abroad. So actually it does not go into anybody's pockets except the pockets of the workers; \$100 million does sound like a lot of money. I want to remind the House, however, that we are paying between \$300 million and \$400 million in interest alone on a debt which was incurred in World War II for the construction of ships which we needed to carry out our war effort. We had so neglected our merchant marine that when World War II broke out we did not have cargo and passenger vessels in sufficient number to carry men and materials to the fighting fronts. So maybe this \$100 million a year investment in maintaining a going American merchant marine is a pretty good one in the interest of our national defense. While it is, or rather while it does seem to be, a lot of money, it is small when compared to other defense expenditures which we have to pay.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the gentleman is touching on a subject which really deserves some attention now when he talks about construction. How many ships have subsidized operators drawing this \$100 million a year built? I am talking about new ships since the close of World War II. There have been built less than 15 or 18 ships.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I am sorry my time has expired, but it is a worthwhile subject to go into and I hope it can be gone into very thoroughly at some future time on the floor of the House. The operating subsidies have not averaged \$100 million per year. The average cost runs considerably less than that. Under the subsidy contracts the operators have agreed to replace their vessels as they approach obsolescence. I am sure they will do so unless Congress takes some action which will upset the plans. Let us not repeat the mistakes of the past and again neglect our merchant marine. If we do it will cost us a great deal more in the long run. And do not let us forget that we are talking about our fourth arm

of defense without which all other arms of defense are not fully effective.

The Clerk read as follows:

Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance

For an addition amount for "Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance," for United States contributions during the period ending June 30, 1955, \$4 million, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83d Congress, for assistance authorized by section 121 of Public Law 665, 83d Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have a point of order to make against this item on page 7.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman reserve the point of order for a moment?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, of course.

Mr. TABER. I just wanted to suggest to the gentleman that we might better vote on this thing as it stands as a direct appropriation, which would be in order, and if we should vote it out as a transfer, that would be the end of it. But if we throw this out on a point of order, the question would come up then whether we should take the money directly out of the Treasury or out of funds already appropriated.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The purpose of my amendment is to strike the entire chapter. As I understand it, the effect of the point of order being sustained would be to provide that this shall be an additional \$4 million rather than a transfer.

Mr. TABER. Whatever question we vote on would be whether we take the money directly out of the Treasury or not; whereas, if they vote on this question as it stands, it would be on whether or not we allowed the money to be transferred from one appropriation to another.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I understand the gentlemen's remarks, they are going to get the \$4 million anyway.

Mr. TABER. I do not say that. Frankly, I shall vote in favor of striking the thing out if a motion is made to strike it out. If it is thrown out on a point of order and the \$4 million is offered direct, I shall vote against that. That is my position, and I hope the House will feel the same way.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I think it is bad legislation and a waste of money. If we cannot prevent it entirely, I would like to postpone that evil day as long as we can.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Would the gentleman reserve his point of order until after the amendment has been read? I think we are both trying to attain the same end.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I just want it out. I do not care whether it

goes out at half past 1 or 2 o'clock. I make a point of order against that chapter.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That it is legislation on an appropriation bill, because in line 19 it provides that the "\$4 million, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83d Congress, for assistance authorized by section 121 of Public Law 665, 83d Congress." That section which I have before me expressly provides that the money is given to the President for his own purposes. Down in the next section a limitation is put on the fund. The President's control over it is limited to certain specific purposes.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PASSMAN. Could the gentleman reserve his point of order until after the matter has been acted upon?

The CHAIRMAN. No; the point of order will have to be disposed of before consideration of the item.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If I do not make it now I cannot make it after it has been acted upon.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I make it now.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PRESTON. I would like to submit a parliamentary inquiry: To which lines on page 7 does the gentleman's point of order apply?

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order lies against the whole chapter, as the Chair understands it.

Mr. PRESTON. There are, of course, two portions to the chapter. It is our position that the gentleman from Michigan cannot make his point of order against more than one paragraph of the chapter at a time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My point of order lies against the provision on page 7: "Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance" at the bottom of the page, the paragraph in lines 16 to 22, inclusive.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRESTON: After line 11 on page 7, insert:

"Funds appropriated to the President, Mutual Security contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance: For an additional amount for 'Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance,' for United States contributions during the period ending June 30, 1955, \$4 million."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to explain the committee's position. When this matter came before the Subcommittee on Appropriations last year the committee did not recommend any funds for the United Nations expanded technical-assistance program. When the bill reached the floor, the House sustained the action of the subcommittee. The other body put in the bill a substantial sum for this program. The House conferees agreed to the action when the bill was in conference.

When the matter was brought before the subcommittee this year for a supplemental appropriation, we asked the Ambassador if he was familiar with the language in the appropriation bill of last year, which read as follows:

No commitment for the calendar year 1955 or thereafter shall be pledged on behalf of the United States until the Congress appropriates for said purpose.

Ambassador WADSWORTH. Yes, sir.

He understood it. I asked this question:

Up to this time there has been no commitment whatsoever with respect to supplemental appropriations?

Ambassador WADSWORTH. There has been none.

Your committee felt that on account of the action of the other body last year and the agreement in conference the committee should recommend, and by majority did recommend, \$4 million, and that is the item that is before the committee at this time.

I might add that it was a compromise in the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes; I should be happy to yield.

Mr. GROSS. This will be a direct appropriation out of the Treasury.

Mr. PASSMAN. This will be a direct appropriation out of the Treasury.

We thought, inasmuch as there were \$6,200,000,000 in the overall program unobligated, that somewhere FOA would be able to find the \$4 million. If a point of order had not been made and sustained by the Chair, the \$4 million would have been allocated out of the funds already appropriated, but inasmuch as the Chair sustained the point of order it is a question of whether or not you are going to vote a \$4 million new appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. Therefore, it becomes an addition to the Federal debt?

Mr. PASSMAN. It becomes an addition to the Federal debt; yes; and a new appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman answer one other question? How much have we appropriated for United States technical assistance?

Mr. PASSMAN. For the current fiscal year we have appropriated \$105 million for the United States technical-assistance program.

Mr. GROSS. And for the United Nations? This goes to the United Nations?

Mr. PASSMAN. This goes to the United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. How much for the United Nations technical assistance program for fiscal year 1955?

Mr. PASSMAN. \$9,957,621.

Mr. GROSS. I thought the figure was \$13,900,000 approximately. I assume that figure is the total of the \$9,957,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1955, plus the \$4 million in this supplemental bill.

Mr. GARY. The gentleman from Louisiana is correct. The figure is \$9,957,000.

Mr. PASSMAN. I might say to the gentleman there are 74 nations that contribute. The United States has contributed up to this time 55 percent of the total.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. On page 439 of the hearings you have a list of the year 1954 breakdown for the United Nations expanded program for technical assistance. This comes to a total of \$19 million plus. All this supplementary \$4 million is for is to fill up a gap which apparently previous money did not reach. If the \$4 million were to be used for all of these 8 items that are shown in there, then there would be a very real question as to whether it were being used as the Congress has directed it to be used. If the amendment were to limit it exclusively to the Food and Agricultural Organization and nothing else, then the amendment might have merit. Would the gentleman feel it possible to amend that motion to limit this \$4 million exclusively to the use of the Food and Agricultural Organization?

Mr. PASSMAN. I might say to the gentleman from California that this appropriation was to see the program through June 30, 1955. It was established in the hearings that \$2,200,000 would be sufficient to carry the program through June 30, 1955. The \$4 million was a compromise. If you will read the hearings, you will ascertain that \$2,200,000 will be sufficient to carry the program through June 30, 1955.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not quite understand the gentleman from Louisiana. Does he mean that we actually only need \$2½ million and are asking for \$4 million?

Mr. PASSMAN. That is absolutely correct. I believe the gentleman understands there was a compromise in the committee. The majority of the committee agreed to the \$4 million. The gentleman is correct. The hearings indicate that the \$2,200,000 will see the program through June 30 this year.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I ask for this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week. I know many Members want to know as quickly as possible as to what may be expected for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday is Consent Calendar day. Of course, the calendar will not be called, because it was called last Tuesday out of order. Nevertheless, being Consent Calendar day, suspensions, which the Speaker desires to recognize in relation to bills, are in

order. There will be two suspensions on Monday: H. R. 4951, agricultural marketing quotas for tobacco. I think this is burley tobacco. The other one is H. R. 4644, the Postal Service Compensation Act of 1955. Following that we will take up H. R. 5046, Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1956.

On Tuesday and Wednesday we will take up House Resolution 174, disapproving resolution, sale of rubber plants, and House Resolution 171, disapproving resolution, sale of certain rubber plants, and, if a rule is reported, H. R. 12, amending the Agricultural Act of 1949. That is the 90 percent of parity section.

Mr. HALLECK. Has a rule been granted on that?

Mr. McCORMACK. Not yet, but if a rule is reported out, it will come up.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday: Interior Department appropriation bill for 1956, then H. R. 4725, which repeals sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. That is a bill having to do with the section where they found tremendous losses of revenue, greatly in excess of a billion dollars, occurring in last year's internal revenue bill. Then House Resolution 151, code of fair procedure for committees; H. R. 4941, Foreign Service Act amendments of 1955; and H. R. 3659, increase penalties, Sherman Antitrust Act.

Now, it may be that I may not bring some of these bills up in the order that I have stated them to the Members of the House, but that is approximately the order. That is a pretty active program for next week.

Of course, there is the usual reservation that any further program will be announced later, and conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS to the amendment offered by Mr. PRESTON: Strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$2,500,000 to be allotted to the fund of the Food and Agricultural Organization."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

If you will turn to the bottom of page 450 of the hearings, I quote from a statement of Mr. Christopher Phillips:

As of April 30 they would have approximately a million dollars.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] then said:

The rate of obligation from January 1, 1955, to April 30, is approximately \$1,600,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. FORD. You say you would theoretically need from the United States for that 2-month period, the difference between \$2.2 million and the \$1 million which you say will be available.

Now, what is really needed is \$2.2 million, and I have offered the amendment to reduce the \$4 million to \$2.5 million on the evidence of the Department, and I have allotted it exclusively to the Food and Agricultural Organization on

the basis of the table which appears on page 439 of the hearings. I believe that is a program that this Congress has been trying to support and wants to support and that we want to maintain the independence and the efficiency and the confidence in the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to both amendments.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that every time a bill comes before this House which has for its purpose the spending of the American taxpayers' money for the benefit of foreign countries, somehow or other we lose our equilibrium. I have gone through the testimony presented before the subcommittee which heard this item and not once have I seen any reference made to the welfare or the wellbeing of the people of the United States of America. It just does not make sense to me that while we have a tremendous cotton surplus, while we have tremendous surpluses in other agricultural commodities, and are having to limit production in practically every field of agriculture, we should be taxing these very farmers for the purpose of promoting increased agricultural production abroad.

During the last 10 or 15 years we have spent not millions but billions of dollars to encourage the production of agricultural commodities all over the world with the result that American exports of those commodities have fallen off. And why? Because they are being choked off the world market by subsidized foreign production—subsidized by the taxpayers of the United States of America.

The chairman of this subcommittee stated that we had no obligation whatsoever, moral, legal, or otherwise, to put 1 single nickel into this so-called point 4 program for this year or for next year. Then why are we doing it? As I understand, we are putting up about 61 percent of the whole amount, if I read the hearings correctly. We are putting up \$105 million of our own money in our own program and then we are adding to that by supporting 61 percent of the United Nations program which duplicates exactly what the United States program does.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. I am afraid that by past action of the Congress we do have a moral obligation. I want to be fair to the committee and say that we do have a moral obligation because of our action in the past.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If you give me a loaf of bread then I suppose you have a moral obligation to give me another loaf of bread after I have eaten the first loaf?

Mr. GROSS. And how about putting the butter on it?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman just expressed the thought that I was going to express; that is, having made one loan, we are under obligation to continue forever to make other loans?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Not a loan but a gift.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I beg the gentleman's pardon for saying it was a loan.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, if you will look at page 423 of the hearings you will see a full page taken up in listing the countries we are subsidizing to promote agricultural production which will be in competition with the American farmer. There may be some sense in it, but I cannot see it.

Then if you turn over to page 425 of the hearings you will see where one of the witnesses was questioned as to the overlapping of the programs; that is, the United States \$105 million program and the United Nations program which we are supporting to the degree of 61 percent. The witness said:

In one case, the FOA expert, the United Nations expert, was helping to assist the Government in a program to encourage the raising of calves into full-grown beef steers. The Ecuadorans apparently have a habit of killing off most of their calves after they are a week or two old because they find it economically unproductive to raise them to maturity. They tend to concentrate on dairy cattle instead.

Then he goes on further and says:

The result is that they have a tremendous meat shortage in Ecuador.

We have plenty of meat down in the State of Mississippi that we would like to be able to export to Ecuador, but our cattlemen down there are starving to death because this international giveaway program has driven the price of cattle, because of subsidized foreign production, down to the point where it is not profitable to feed our cattle.

I believe the chairman of the subcommittee mentioned that some 1,000 technical experts work under this program. I believe he said that the United States, furnishing 61 percent of the money that goes into this program, is permitted 14 percent, which would be 140, of these experts. We are not even hiring our own people with our own money, but we are building up competitors who are choking us off the world market. We have been doing the same thing in the field of manufacturing. We have built factories overseas, and now our manufacturers are asking for higher tariffs to protect them against the products of those subsidized foreign concerns.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, there is 1 issue and 1 issue alone before the House at this time. In my humble judgment, it is the most serious issue the United States of America faces today. That issue is the question of world cooperation or isolationism.

Mr. Chairman, we refused after World War I to enter the League of Nations. We said at that time that we were separated from the rest of the world by two oceans and that we were going to tend

to our own business and were not going to interfere with the affairs of the world. Consequently, we tried to go our way alone.

Twenty years later we found out that we could not isolate ourselves from the rest of the world and we were drawn into another world conflict against our will. By that time we had learned our lesson and we agreed to enter the United Nations.

The program that is before you today is a program of the United Nations, a program in which the member nations are cooperating. It is not a program for which we are taxed. We have no legal obligation to go into this activity, but we have agreed to go along with the United Nations. This is a program which is being conducted by that organization with contributions from the member nations.

According to my information we are not contributing 61 percent to this fund. We contribute 54 percent to the United Nations fund, but the funds of the United Nations are matched by the individual nation in which this technical assistance is rendered, and when the contribution of the individual nation is taken into account we are contributing only 21 percent of the entire program.

This matter came before our committee. Frankly, we felt that the \$8 million requested was too much for us to contribute for the balance of this fiscal year. But the committee, believing that it is a program in which we should participate, recommended to this body that we contribute \$4 million.

It is true that we have a technical-assistance program of our own, a bilateral program, in which the nations to which we contribute match our funds.

In that program we put up the entire money except that which is matched by the nation receiving the assistance. In this program we are contributing to a fund to which the member nations of the United Nations also contribute.

Let me say to you this is not a partisan matter. Ambassador Wadsworth came before our committee. The suggestion has been made that \$2 million is sufficient, he justified \$8 million. He said they needed \$8 million from the United States for this program for the balance of this year. The State Department asked for \$8 million. We did not agree to that amount. We thought \$4 million was a fair figure.

We provided in the bill that that \$4 million should not be a new appropriation, but that it should be taken from other appropriations already made for similar purposes. The gentleman from Michigan raised the point of order which struck out that provision. Consequently, the only way we can make the contribution now is by a direct appropriation. In response to the point of order, the gentleman from Georgia has offered an amendment to make a direct appropriation of \$4 million. I trust it will be the will of this body to support that amendment and to vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from California who would cut the amount down to \$2,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Can the gentleman tell the committee the contributions made by the other nations to which you have referred? Can the gentleman tell the amounts of their contribution?

Mr. GARY. If we have contributed 54 percent, their contributions have been approximately 46 percent of the entire fund.

Mr. BOW. Can the gentleman tell us, for instance, how much Britain, France, and the other members of the United Nations have contributed?

Mr. GARY. Those figures are in the record of the hearings, may I say to the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has just informed me that the figures are on page 420 of the hearings.

Mr. GARY. Yes. Mr. Chairman, as I was saying, the amendment offered by the gentleman from California would cut the amount and apply the appropriation to one specific purpose and that is the Food and Agriculture Organization. Included in this program is the health program, and many other excellent programs that are being sponsored by the United Nations.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think the gentleman overlooks the fact that this is only a supplemental appropriation. There is already money in the fund which can be used for the things which the gentleman is talking about. I am attempting to limit the additional money to a very worthwhile objective. I am not gutting the program. I have nothing to do with the rest of the program—that money was appropriated a year ago.

Mr. GARY. The gentleman is trying to limit it to the program which he is particularly interested in. There are other things involved. Is not the gentleman interested in health?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Very much, but money was appropriated a year ago for that. This is a supplemental appropriation.

Mr. GARY. But there are other programs involved.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. GARY. We have never earmarked any appropriation we have put into this fund. We have provided that the United Nations should do that. If the gentleman will pardon me for saying so, I certainly know he does not intend it, because I have the highest regard for the gentleman's opinion, but in my judgment his amendment would be telling the United Nations how they should run their business. I think we have done too much of that in the United States. I think we ought to cooperate with these various nations.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does the gentleman mean that we should not tell them how to spend the money that we appropriate to them?

Mr. GARY. I mean to say that we should not try to dictate to them how they should do it. Of course, we should voice our views as one of the member nations, but not as a dictator who stands off and tries to run the entire program.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But the gentleman knows they took the money we appropriated and spent it for something that was not authorized in competition with programs which are separately financed.

Mr. GARY. No, I do not know that because all of these items are a part of the general program and we appropriated money for the general program and I hope we will continue to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] just said there was but one issue before us. That is true. But it is not the one to which he referred. The issue is whether we are going to give the United Nations another \$4 million and add it to the national debt.

But the issue, he said, was world cooperation. Now, think that over. Just when, since we have been sticking our national nose into the business of other nations, and then at their request, and loaning—no, usually giving—them money by the billion, have we had whole-hearted disinterested cooperation from any nation in Europe or in the world? Is Great Britain cooperating today? I guess not. She is trading with Russia. She wants us to fuss around over in Formosa just so far and no farther than will serve her interests. She is talking about asking Nationalist China to give up certain islands but she hangs on to Hong Kong. She asks us to agree to that policy while she seems to want Red China in U. N. That cooperation business is all nonsense. The only time there is any cooperation is when we do what they want us to do: fight their battles, levy a burden upon our taxpayers to give them money to spend as they wish, and they resent any suggestions or any advice from us as to how they should use those funds. They use much of it to provide their people with things our people cannot afford.

Another thing the gentleman said, that our troubles are due to the fact that we have been trying to go it alone since World War I. I challenge the accuracy of that statement. As I read the record, we have not tried to go it alone in the interest of America since 1916. No; not once. All the time we have been trying to serve the interest of, do what some other nation or nations wanted. All we were permitted to do, all we have done is to pay the larger part of the cost, whether it was in lives or in dollars, of the effort to solve the problems, get out of the wars into which they or the U. N. has

dragged us—and do not forget Korea where U. N. sent thousands of our men to die but denied them the opportunity to win.

We just enacted legislation a week or two ago which, according to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], will add \$36 billion to our annual expenditures. Where is the money coming from? From already overburdened taxpayers. Give U. N. another \$4 million but not by my vote. The money will not come from that \$20 exemption provision in the tax bill the majority party put over a week or so ago. You vote to cut taxes then you vote \$4 million which we must borrow as a gift to U. N. Then we added something like a million and a half for an increase in our own compensation—long deserved, earned by burning the midnight oil, and by sweat, and so on. Oh, yes.

We passed another one the other day, an increase in compensation for those in the armed services, and I voted for it.

We have another one coming in for increased compensation for the postal workers, and I am going to vote for an increase if the other provisions of the administration bill are adopted.

In fact, I have changed my whole approach on these items. So long as we are going bankrupt, not only the Nation but the taxpayers, the quicker we get it over with the better, because I hope to be able to assist in digging us out of the pit we are bound to get into if we continue as we have.

Then there is another bill coming up for increase in compensation for all Federal workers. And then we will have this \$1.25 minimum-wage law, and if and when that comes to the floor I may offer an amendment requiring that the Federal Treasury will pay to each employer who does not have the money a sum sufficient to meet that hourly wage of \$1.25, and a further amendment providing that all customers who live in the neighborhood of that employer shall be required to purchase sufficient of his merchandise or production at a price so that he can continue in business with a profit, and that the consumers, the would-be purchasers, if they do not have the money to make such purchases, shall be given enough from the United States Treasury so that they can make those purchases. If we can get all those enacted, then everybody is going to be happy. We will have a merry-go-round that will really whirl—make us all dizzy—but happy. Who is going to supply the food and clothing and a roof over the house? I guess it will have to be the good Lord. If we are ever to avoid economic disaster, we show no disposition to escape it.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. And will the gentleman also offer an amendment to increase the appropriation so that we can build larger printing presses to print this money?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, the suggestion is a reasonable one, but could we not just change a few figures—just add a few more ciphers on the side of the decimal point, and let it go

at that? Why not do away with the dollar bill and making it a hundred-dollar bill. Why not?

We have one issue before us today: Are you going further than we have gone down the road of irresponsibility to ruin by giving the United Nations \$4 million more when they already have millions on hand—\$4 million more—and then add it to the tax roll? That is the question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I would simply like to point out to the Committee figures here on the desk regarding the contribution of the United States to this program. In the regular appropriation bill the amount we contribute amounted to \$14 million.

It has been stated that other nations contributed to the program, and that is true. I should like further to point out to the Committee the amount they contributed. Understand, we are contributing \$14 million, and if we pass this item it will be \$18 million. The contribution of France is \$1,448,571—and we are contributing \$14 million, and they are asking us now to contribute \$18 million. The contribution of Italy is \$200,000—and we have contributed \$14 million, and they are asking us to contribute \$18 million.

The contribution of the United Kingdom is \$2,240,000. We have contributed \$14 million, and they are asking us to contribute \$18 million.

Mr. Chairman, we are being asked in this supplemental appropriation bill to contribute more than the other nations contribute throughout the entire year, although we have already contributed \$14 million.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the time has come when we must consider the American taxpayer, the American farmer, American industry, the American workingman, and not put items of this kind in supplemental bills which will increase our contribution to \$18 million in comparison to the contributions of other nations which I have pointed out.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. GARY. I am sure the gentleman wants to be accurate in his figures.

Mr. BOW. I certainly do.

Mr. GARY. We are contributing this fiscal year \$9,900,000, not \$14 million.

Mr. BOW. Then the percentage figure that has been given us is in error, I may say to the gentleman from Virginia, because the gentleman from California has given me the figure of \$14 million. I will accept the \$9 million if that be true.

Mr. GARY. That is correct.

Mr. BOW. I will accept the \$9 million, if that be true. Add \$4 million, and you have \$13 million, and compare it

with the contributions the other nations have made, and you will find we are going down a pretty dangerous road in our fiscal policy.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] would have you believe that this is a program by which we buy friends and influence people. In the same breath he admits that in committee he helped reduce this from \$8 million to \$4 million. If we can buy friends with \$4 million why does not the gentleman advocate the spending of \$8 million? Why not have double the friends, if this is the medium by which you are going to buy friends and influence people? The gentleman I think in his own heart does not believe that.

The gentleman indicates that some of us who oppose this sort of thing are isolationists. I should like to ask the gentleman how many of the member nations of the United Nations got into the war in Korea with combat troops? The figures show that only 14 nations participated in the Korean war, exclusive of the United States, and these contributed only token numbers of combat soldiers. Forty-five nations contributed not one single combat soldier to the war in Korea. He knows that to be true, and he knows that with the billions upon billions of dollars we are spending on these foreign aid, give-away programs, we are not buying friends and we are not influencing people. I do not know where he would go or anyone else would go with any assurance for a powerful ally if a shooting war came tomorrow. Suppose fighting broke out around Formosa tomorrow would the British come to our assistance? We have no such assurance.

We have warships all over that part of the Pacific. Are the British or any other nation helping us with that patrol? If they are it is not a matter of record.

Then who are the real isolationists? They are the 45 member nations of the United Nations who refused to shed a drop of blood in defense of South Korea although they have the same responsibility to the United Nations Charter that we have. They are the 14 other member nations of the United Nations which went through the motions of taking part in the Korean war.

Thirty-five thousand American dead in that conflict as compared with only about 3,000 for the rest of the United Nations is the real and uncontradicted story of isolationism.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, frankly I am opposed to this item because of the way this outfit has performed and the record it has made. I may say that, according to the testimony on pages 448 and 449 of the hearings, if they were given \$4 million more, they would have for operating in the period from Jan-

uary 1, 1955, the sum of \$13,900,000 subscribed by the United States. According to the testimony given by Mr. Phillips, representing the agency—and there is a difference between that Mr. Phillips and our Mr. PHILLIPS, of California—that outfit on the basis of \$1,600,000 a month would have sufficient funds to carry it for 8½ months. That is just plain, ordinary, simple arithmetic.

They offered no justification for this amount of money. If you give them \$2 million, they would have a very liberal amount; if you give them \$2½ million, which the gentleman from California has proposed, they would have an exceedingly liberal amount. Therefore I shall be obliged to vote against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, there is more involved in the question before the House at the moment than money. The question of our participation in the United Nations is involved. Unfavorable action by the House today will be construed throughout the world as a very definite trend in this country of a rising opposition to our participation in the United Nations. There are some people who would like to see us withdraw. There are some in this body, and you have heard them speak today, who would by the stroke of the pen eliminate us entirely from the United Nations. But when we stop to think about what a large degree of our national potential is going into national defense and how little we spend in peaceful efforts, it is deplorable. Bring a bill before the House today that carries 100 submarines and nobody will vote against it, but bring in a bill with a paltry \$4 million for sending technicians throughout the world in a peaceful effort and you find many supporters of the proposition that you are spurning your own people, you are denying your own people help while squandering money all over the world. It is the popular thing to do.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. First, we do have \$105 million in the United States technical-assistance program operating in those same nations.

Mr. PRESTON. That has been brought out previously in the debate, it is unquestioned. But there is involved here, as I said a moment ago, the question of the trend of the people in our country. Are we for the United Nations or are we not? If that is the consensus of our leaders in Government that we need to appropriate \$4 million additional for this cause, then why not give them a chance to use it?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] to the amendment of-

fered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 52, noes 74.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. PRESTON and Mr. TABER.

The Committee divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 89, noes 63.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: After the amendment just adopted, insert the following paragraph:

"The sums provided in the foregoing paragraph shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83d Congress, for assistance authorized by section 121 of Public Law 665, 83d Congress."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield to me?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRESTON. The committee would be glad to accept the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think I should say simply that it takes it out of a transfer instead of directly out of the Treasury.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is the provision that was stricken from the bill on a point of order. What the gentleman from New York now proposes to do is to use \$4 million that they give to the President in the bill which such paragraph sought to amend and which was referred to previously—it is carried in the original paragraph—take \$4 million away from him, from President Eisenhower and give it to the United Nations. Well, perhaps the majority of the House thinks United Nations can put \$4 million to better use than the President. I do not. There is no assurance that when those who support this amendment have taken the \$4 million away from the President and given it to U. N. they will not ask for \$8 million, \$12 million, or \$16 million additional to replace that, give him a little extra velvet to go on, and plug the hole caused by the transfer of this \$4 million with another four or five million.

The issue is plain enough. It is whether when the United Nations still has millions on hand which they have

not spent, we are going to take \$4 million more and give it to them to spend as they may wish.

I do not intend to fuss about it. Because of the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who works so hard, who mistakingly in this instance, thinks he will save \$4 million by a transfer. I will not now make the objection to his amendment which I made to the same language which was in the bill and which was stricken. The issue is clear enough. If you want to go on record, as you will before we are through with this, if I can bring it about, to give the United Nations \$4 million when we are in debt the way we are, paying some \$7 billion dollars interest on the national debt, and we need tax revenues, which some insist we shall not have, that is your privilege. If the House puts this through, then the gentlemen who voted for that \$20 deduction will have to rescind that action; will they not? Or just let the debt and interest charges roll on and up.

We are short of tax dollars to meet the demands of our own people but if Members prefer to give the four million additional to U. N., which to date by its actions, has shown it has little interest in the United States except to milk its people dry—that, as has been said—is the privilege of each Member. I want no part of such a program. Give the U. N. another four million and then explain to your needy deserving constituents why you cannot meet their requests—tell it to the postal employees—sing it to those needy who are on relief in your own district.

I have had more than enough of the U. N.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Jones Point bridge

For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964); \$600,000; to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask someone on the Committee on Appropriations about this \$600,000 appropriation for the Jones Point bridge. I understand this is for preliminary survey work or something of that nature.

Mr. TABER. It means just what it says, a preliminary survey and all the other kinds of survey and planning in connection with the bridge and the approaches to it, whatever has to be done with respect to the folks who want to sell or do not want to sell property in connection with the approaches.

Mr. GROSS. What contribution are the States of Maryland and Virginia making to this preliminary survey?

Mr. TABER. I do not think they are making any.

Mr. GROSS. Why not?

Mr. TABER. They seem to have been able to get by with it on previous occasions.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly what I thought. These two States are going to be directly benefited. I do not know that anybody is coming out in the State of Iowa and building any bridges for anybody there.

Mr. TABER. They let you in Iowa pay for them, just as they let me pay for them in my territory. They are so rich down here they want to be made richer.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 9, line 22, strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I will not labor this amendment, but I think \$300,000 is a reasonable contribution; that is, the States of Virginia and Maryland can each contribute \$150,000 to this preliminary survey work. Since they are going to be directly benefited by this bridge, they can very easily each contribute \$150,000 and spare the taxpayers of the entire country the full cost of this work.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If the gentleman's amendment goes through and this is cut in half, should there not be a further amendment that the Maryland-Virginia landlords do not add to the rent of the Federal employees to collect that money to make the \$150,000 contribution?

Mr. GROSS. I do not know whether we have any assurance that this will not be a toll bridge, with the States of Virginia and Maryland collecting the tolls.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Does not the gentleman think we will have to move down to Virginia or Maryland to get a bridge of our own and then move it to Iowa or Michigan?

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman makes a good point.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is a reasonable amendment, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is an item which was unanimously adopted by your subcommittee and the Department of the Interior. There is nothing that we can do about it, and there is nothing we should do about it. We ought not to cut the matter up piecemeal. It was authorized by an act of Congress. We tried to do the job as we deemed was proper. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Arkansas stated, this matter was resolved last year. The House of Representatives unanimously approved the authorization for the construction of this

bridge at a cost of approximately \$14,750,000. The original bill authorizing the construction of this bridge at Jones Point called for an amount of \$20 million. When it was increased from a 4- to 6-lane project, the cost was estimated at \$24 million. That included certain approaches and highways running about 2 or 3 miles to the bridge. The Committee on the District of Columbia thought that the two States involved should pay for the cost of construction of those approaches. In addition to that, there is approximately \$5 million or \$10 million additional cost to bring the other approaches and feeder roads up to the bridge. This is a metropolitan Washington problem. There is a responsibility of the Federal Government in the construction of this bridge because this is the Nation's Capital. The bridge would provide a bypass for the large amount of traffic now going through Washington. It would bypass Washington entirely. The States involved should contribute something to the cost of these highways and bridges. They do so by paying approximately \$10 million to \$14 million for the approaches. They could provide the entire cost of the bridge if the Federal Government, which happens to be the principal industry here, were paying its share of the taxes to the various communities. The Federal Government is the principal industry here and it does not pay taxes which means a loss of revenue for the communities in this area of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75 million to \$100 million a year. I would much prefer to receive the taxes from the Federal Government, to which these communities are entitled rather than to have the Federal Government by piecemeal measures pay its share of these obligations. The Department of the Interior in requesting this appropriation asked for \$675,000. They stated that was a minimum needed to provide for the various surveys and plans for the construction of this bridge. The Committee on Appropriations deemed it advisable to cut that down to \$600,000. I had intended to offer an amendment to increase that to \$675,000 but I decided it was better to go ahead and do the best we could with the \$600,000. The surrounding communities do not have the money to pay the difference between the \$300,000 requested by the gentleman from Iowa and the \$600,000. It would just mean that much more delay in the construction of this bridge and in the financing of that construction. It is going to have to be constructed sooner or later and we may as well face it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of the amendment.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

I agree with the remarks made by my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia,

and I would point out that the primary purpose of this bridge is to alleviate the congested traffic conditions in the Federal District of Columbia. So that this bridge is not for the benefit of just the people of the States of Maryland and Virginia, but for the benefit of all the people who are in and pass through the District of Columbia, our Nation's Capital.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIER) there were—ayes 12, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I rise to ask the chairman of the committee if the amount appropriated for the Veterans' Administration is not just what they asked for. I was told that it was. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is exactly right. The lady is 100 percent correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies," \$75,000, to be derived by transfer from "Educational aid for China and Korea."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take any part of the 5 minutes. I simply want to call attention to what you are going to vote for under this particular title.

Under the \$600,000 appropriation, some \$335,000, I understand, is to provide for about 20 Americans in the establishment of two embassies in Cambodia and Laos. I say again I think there are about 20 Americans involved at an expenditure of \$335,000.

Then there is \$12,500 for missions to international organizations. I imagine that is another giveaway.

Under "International contingencies," it is proposed to spend probably \$35,000, on 30 to 35 people to travel from New York to San Francisco. In other words, you are spending about \$1,000 a head per week on these emissaries to travel out to San Francisco to commemorate the organization of that Tower of Babel known as the United Nations.

I think probably all of these items are subject to a point of order, but I am not going to make a point of order, because I suspect what would happen is this: We would walk up the aisle and we would walk back down the other aisle, and we have another amendment introduced for a direct appropriation, and that would be followed by another amendment to provide for the same thing that was stricken out on the point of order. That is what happened earlier this afternoon.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I am glad to yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do you not realize that even when they make a transfer they fill the hole where they took it away with another appropriation just the same, and it all ends up with an addition to the national debt?

Mr. GROSS. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. Has the gentleman checked into the matter far enough to know whether any of these supplemental funds will be used to implement the general agreements on trade and tariffs, better known as GATT?

Mr. GROSS. That raises another interesting point. We have got to the place here in this House where we have to give assurance to everybody in every foreign land that we have not overlooked them. When we passed the 4-year extension of the draft spokesmen for the measure came down here in the well of the House asserting it must be done in order to give assurance to our so-called foreign friends that we were backing them. Then, in the matter of the Trade Agreements Act, the free-trade bill, we were told we had to pass that for a 3-year period to give assurance to our foreign friends that we had not overlooked something that we could do for them somehow, somewhere, no matter how much the cost to us. When, I ask, do we give assurance to our own people, who are paying the bills, that they are our primary concern?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Does not the gentleman know that the United Nations has taken us over? What is the gentleman kicking about?

Mr. GROSS. I suppose I am getting to be something like the gentleman from Michigan; I have got to kick to show that I can kick when I know something is wrong.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is right, if it is something worth while.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation," \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway mail service," fiscal year 1947.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that on Monday a motion will be made to suspend the rules and pass what is known as the pay-raise bill for the postal field service. I hope that between now and Monday each Member of the House will read the minority report which has been filed and which points out that we have not just a simple salary bill to consider. Insead, it is a substantial grant of authority from this Congress to the Postmaster General, authority so broad that if used unwisely it could effectively destroy morale among the postal workers. It is a bill which proposes for those in the top categories increases in many instances of from 30 to 50 percent or more, yet proposes for the great bulk of

the postal field service workers—the clerks, the carriers, the motor-vehicle workers who make up some 60 percent of the total number of employees of the service—a raise of about 6.8 percent.

If the House permits the rules to be suspended and denies the membership an opportunity to understand fully what is being proposed, it will be doing a dis-service to each Member of the House and to every employee of the postal field service. This is far-reaching legislation affecting vitally the welfare of those who are charged with the responsibility of providing a very basic service to this Nation. It should be passed upon only on the basis of sound judgment. Every Member of this body should have a full opportunity to debate it. We have twice during this session acted upon salary legislation. We have increased our own compensation—and I voted for that, for I felt it was completely justified. We increased the compensation of members of the armed services. I voted for that for it was completely justified. I would like to give equal justice to the employees of the postal establishment. I want every Member of this House to have an equal opportunity to acquaint himself fully with all the facts and recognize that the bill is two-headed.

It provides for both reclassification and salary increases and the reclassification provisions require modification, through amendments, if we are to provide for some neutral review of the Post Office Department reclassification such as is required of the actions of any other department of Government.

The amount of the salary increase proposed for the bulk of the postal workers is inadequate. We cannot justify the discrimination against the majority of the postal employees which is contained in H. R. 4464 as reported to the House.

I am confident that, with full and careful debate providing for the consideration of reasonable amendments, we can produce a bill which many Members who now oppose H. R. 4464 will support. We cannot achieve such a bill under the gag-rule procedure which will inevitably follow if we vote for suspension of the rules.

(Mr. MOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to express to the Appropriations Committee as well as the subcommittee, my appreciation for the excellent work they have done on the section in this bill concerning funds for use in the Great Plains section on wind erosion soil control.

There remained \$7,147,000 unspent from the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1954. Under the provisions of H. R. 4903 now being considered, these remaining funds may now be used in this wind-erosion program.

Let me quote from the committee report:

The prolonged nature of the drought in many areas, and the strong possibility of further severe damage this year due to lack

of moisture and dust storms, present a serious national problem which can be met only by a farsighted and long-range conservation program vigorously prosecuted throughout the country. The committee urges the Department to give this matter even closer attention than in the past, and asks that it give careful study to all legislation and other proposals designed to meet various phases of the problem. It invites the Department to work closely with the Congress on this program, especially with the Agriculture and Appropriations Committees of both Houses.

And in addition a report as of yesterday from the Soil Conservation Service:

SPECIAL REPORT ON WIND EROSION CONDITIONS, GREAT PLAINS, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, MARCH 17, 1955

Severe wind storms during the first half of March, particularly on March 10 and 11, damaged both crop and rangeland in those Great Plains States where drought has persisted. Land damage during the intense storm of March 10 and 11 exceeded the damage in any previous month during this blow season. Figures, by States, are given below:

State	Land damaged Mar. 1-15, 1955	Total land damage 1954-55 season	Additional land likely to blow in 1955
Colorado.....	519, 000	¹ 3, 022, 696	¹ 3, 589, 237
Kansas.....	595, 000	¹ 525, 400	¹ 5, 955, 222
New Mexico.....	335, 000	355, 000	1, 291, 000
Oklahoma.....	174, 140	293, 833	1, 605, 000
Texas.....	49, 225	¹ 705, 467	¹ 5, 048, 640
Nebraska.....	76, 800	225, 302	¹ 742, 865
Wyoming.....	226, 100	1, 000, 000	1, 928, 013

¹ Figures taken from Mar. 1 conditions.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say to the gentleman that the subcommittee was convinced that the situation out there is still bad, and we thought it was good business to make available the balance of the unexpended funds.

Mr. HILL. The gentleman is correct. It does not add any more to the budget.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman will agree with me that the people out in that region owe a debt of gratitude to the Soil Conservation Service for the splendid way in which they are attempting to do something worth while in this line. Too many of us are apt to forget the additional burdens put upon that Service during emergencies. That has been one reason why I personally have felt that the budget given the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year has been too little as far as the Soil Conservation Service is concerned.

Mr. HILL. May I say that I am sure there is no section of these United States where the farm people on the land are more appreciative of the assistance given to them by the Congress than our friends in the drought-stricken area.

The Clerk read as follows:

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Grounds: For reconstruction, repair, alteration, and improvement of the areas of the United States Capitol Grounds located above and in the vicinity of the legislative garage, situated north of Constitution Avenue between New Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, including expenditures for

personal and other services and all other necessary items, \$611,000, to remain available until expended.

House Office Buildings: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 176, 80th Congress, approved July 11, 1947, relating to erection of an additional House Office Building, including accommodations for parking automobiles, \$25,000.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAYBURN: On page 19 strike out all of lines 5 through 10, inclusive, and in lieu thereof insert:

"CHAPTER XII—A

"ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

"Sec. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary access facilities over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

"Sec. 1202. (a) If the site upon which the building authorized to be constructed by section 1201 of this act is not within the United States Capitol Grounds as defined in the act entitled 'An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes,' approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m), the Architect is authorized to acquire such site by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and upon acquisition of such site and completion of the building, such building, and the grounds, sidewalks, and facilities surrounding it, shall be subject to the provisions of (1) of the act of May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175) (relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building), and (2) the act entitled 'An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes,' approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., sec. 193a-193m).

"(b) Any proceedings for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the act entitled 'An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States,' approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

"Sec. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated \$2 million, to remain available until expended; and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

"Sec. 1204. This subchapter may be cited as the 'Additional House Office Building Act of 1955'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the emergency involved, and the urgent need of the facility for which the appropriation is proposed, the committee accepts this amendment and approves the expenditure.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the point of order comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order does come too late.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How does it come too late when I was on my feet seeking recognition before the gentleman was recognized?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman, as chairman of the committee, was recognized first.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is to say the rule that requires recognition of the chairman of a committee would deprive another Member from making a point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. No. Did the gentleman address the Chair?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I did address the Chair before the Clerk finished reading.

The CHAIRMAN. That was not the proper time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I was on my feet and addressed the Chair before the Clerk finished and as soon as he finished. Now, if I have to shout louder, I can do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair could not recognize the gentleman until the Clerk had finished reading.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee what is the emergency that compels us to construct a new office building, and what is going to be the cost of this building?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I can say this to the gentleman, that if he were on the House Office Building Commission and had a dozen people coming to him every day asking for additional space, why he would understand something about the necessity for building a building that gives us more space. They do need this building very badly, and this is a start on it; I think a good start. Of course, I must admit that this Commission that is going to handle it is a very fine Commission, because the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] is a member of it.

Mr. GROSS. I would agree with that.

Mr. RAYBURN. And the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], and one of the finest men of the House and a man who probably knows more about public buildings than anyone, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS]. I do not think this Commission is going to run wild on anything. But I do know that we need additional space here to carry on efficiently the work of the Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], is this going to be an ornamental type of building again, or is it going to be a functional type of building? What are we getting into here?

I am concerned, and deeply concerned, because things are happening out in the State of Iowa today that are not good for the economy of the State or of this country. Let me say to the gentleman that last year 54 percent of the farmers of the State of Iowa did not make sufficient income to pay a State income tax. I am concerned—and I want the gentleman to understand that I make this in-

quiry in the utmost sincerity—about this spending situation. We are putting up buildings on the Capitol Grounds, tremendous structures, and a great deal of money is going into them. I want to know the necessity for these expenditures.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think it is very necessary for the Members of the Congress, in order to serve the State of Iowa, as well as the other 47 States, to have the instruments and the room in which to work to perform their duties.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I just came into the Chamber to hear part of the debate going on over the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

I happen to walk through the hallways of this Capitol Building nearly every day, and have for a good many years. I notice, and I am sure other Members have noticed, that partitions have been built setting off parts of the hallways or corridors in order to obtain more office space. The same has been done over in the new and old House Office Buildings. They have had to cut off some of the hallways in order to obtain more office space.

Certainly the people of the United States would be willing for us, as representatives of a great Nation, to have sufficient space in order to carry on the business of their Government. I do not think there will be any objection to it.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I should like to commend the gentleman for the statement he has made. I have not had as close a connection with the matter of proper housing to carry on the functions of the House of Representatives as has been had by the gentleman who has just spoken or the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]. However, I have been sufficiently close to the matter to know that as the responsibilities of the Congress have increased in recent years, we have found ourselves in all sorts of additional activities. Different functions must be carried on. I know of my own knowledge that we need additional space, and I sincerely hope that this amendment will be adopted and that we may get on with the construction of this building that I say is justified and necessary.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I should like to close my remarks by saying this. I have never been charged in this Chamber with being one who is willing to spend the people's money for nothing. I am known here as a conservative. But here is an amendment which I think we should all support in the interest of the common welfare of the American people.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I am not finding fault with

the substance of this amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], our Speaker.

For 15 years I have been trying to get a decent place for Congressmen to eat, entertain their homefolk, and still have the time to perform their duties. But I have not seen any amendment come from that side of the aisle, I have not seen any amendment offered by the gentleman who is offering this amendment to do anything to provide that which everyone knows we need, which we have needed for 20 years. But that is not my point at all. My point is this.

I have been told from the well of the House, by the Speaker, who offered this amendment, that this is one of the greatest deliberative bodies in the world. I have heard that more than once from the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], and on several occasions the gentleman has coupled with it the statement that our proceedings should be orderly and in accordance with the rules of the House—the House which he dearly loved.

Yet, while we are supposed to be operating under rules to which the gentleman has called our attention, what happened today, just a few moments ago? The Members of the House saw what happened. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] offered an amendment which was obviously in violation of a House rule. I was on my feet seeking recognition by the Chair, for I saw the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] standing by the Speaker on the other side of the aisle. I knew I must make my point of order before debate on the amendment began. At least twice while the amendment was being read I addressed the Chair seeking to make a point of order—when the Clerk finished reading I again addressed the Chair, saying, "Mr. Chairman, a point of order." Twice I addressed the Chair—and in no whisper. Instead of giving me the recognition to which I was entitled, the Chair recognized the gentleman from Missouri, a member of the committee, who being recognized, said my point of order came too late. It did not come too late. It was made at the proper time, but apparently on advice of someone I was refused the recognition to which I was entitled under the rules. I do not charge any conspiracy between that gentleman and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]. Oh, no; I do not charge that at all. But what they did was to so arrange things so that the gentleman in the chair, as was not his prerogative, instead of recognizing me when I was trying to obtain recognition, both before the Clerk had just finished reading and after, recognized the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. So, by their procedure, they did what? They deprived a member of the minority, a Member of the House from the Fourth District of Michigan, of the opportunity, under the rules, an opportunity which he should have, a right given him by the rules of the House, to which the Speaker has so often asked us to adhere, to make a point of order. How can a Member make a point of order if, when on his feet, in a loud voice, almost a shout, addressing the Chair, he says, "Mr. Chair-

man," then adds, "A point of order, Mr. Chairman," when the Chairman refuses to see him. If that is legislating deliberately, all right. I will say that that is what I call a gag rule, an arbitrary ruling or procedure, which deprives a Member of the House, which on this occasion deprived the Member from Michigan, of a privilege, of a right, that is given him under the rules of the House, rules under which the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] was out of order. The statement of the Chair that he could not recognize me before the Clerk finished reading, if followed, would prevent the making of a point of order when the House was out of order—an absurdity. Moreover, I was on my feet addressing the Chair, as 50 Members of the House well know, when the Clerk finished reading the amendment.

If you like that kind of procedure, all right. But do not ever come around to me and do not ever cry babylike, from the well of the House, of a fancied violation of the rules—do not preach or cry to me about the sacredness of the rules of the House, about something that may happen over here on this side. And it was all so unnecessary. Why not the legislation in the amendment in a bill in the regular way—sent to a committee? Was there something requiring secrecy, haste? Was there an emergency? Rules made for me to obey are rules for all to follow.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I intend to vote for this bill. It has several provisions which are of special interest to my constituents and which are very pleasing to me.

Four million dollars is appropriated for contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance. This is a good program and luckily the Soviet Union did not want to be in it. It is the kind of a program that should be helpful in building up our friendship and cooperation with countries which are or want to be a part of the free world. The gentleman from Georgia, Hon. HENDERSON LANHAM, expressed my views. He is on the subcommittee that proposed this amount and his knowledge of the situation in some of the countries who may be benefited by this money was fortified by a personal trip which he made to look into this program to determine its worth. He endorsed the program as well as the amount and method of its expenditure very highly. Mr. TABER offered an amendment with which I concurred providing that the money for this project should come out of unexpended balances.

It happens that I have a bill, H. R. 2980, which is now pending in the Committee on Education and Labor which proposes to authorize money to be spent to provide classrooms for the public schools. The appropriation bill now being considered provides for an additional amount for assistance for school construction, \$48,500,000. The people of my district will be very much pleased and

also very grateful for any part of this which may come as an aid in developing our schools.

The Appropriations Committee showed commendable selectivity in picking out projects and programs that should be given Federal assistance.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the committee disapproved the item of \$8 million for the United Nations technical assistance program requested by the Bureau of the Budget. There is a demonstrated value in the work of this agency, and the 50 percent cut would seriously impair its work. Technical assistance is relatively inexpensive. It represents a constructive effort to help people to improve living standards. It is based upon the self-help principle and the cooperation of recipient nations. This type of technical assistance parallels and does not conflict with our bilateral program which has won such widespread support. Some types of technical assistance for agricultural, health, and related programs can be most effectively promoted under international auspices. It is an important phase of our foreign policy and serves our national interest as well as promoting the welfare of people around the world.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMPSON of Texas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Preston amendment to chapter IV, and on the Taber amendment to chapter IV.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is the amendment to which the gentleman from Mississippi refers the \$4 million amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want a separate vote on that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on both amendments.

The SPEAKER. We have hardly reached that point yet, under the rules of the House.

Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

After line 11, page 7, insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"Mutual security

"Contributions to the United Nations Expanded

"Program of technical assistance

"For an additional amount for 'Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance,' for United States contributions during the period ending June 30, 1955, \$4,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-six Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 174, nays 107, not voting 153, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—174

Addonizio	Deane	Hope
Albert	Dempsey	Hosmer
Allen, Calif.	Denton	Hyde
Allen, Ill.	Diggs	Ikard
Aspinall	Doyle	Jarman
Auchincloss	Edmondson	Johnson, Calif.
Avery	Elliott	Johnson, Wis.
Ayres	Engle	Jonas
Baldwin	Ewins	Karsten
Barden	Feighan	Kean
Bass, N. H.	Fernandez	Keating
Bass, Tenn.	Flno	Kelley, Pa.
Bates	Fogarty	Kilgore
Bennett, Fla.	Forand	King, Calif.
Blatnik	Ford	Knutson
Blitch	Fountain	Lanham
Boggs	Frazier	Lankford
Boland	Gamble	LeCompte
Bolling	Gary	Lesinski
Bonner	Gathings	Long
Bowler	Gordon	McCormack
Brooks, Tex.	Green, Oreg.	Mack, Ill.
Brown, Ga.	Gregory	Madden
Broyhill	Gubser	Magnuson
Buchanan	Hagen	Mahon
Burleson	Hale	Mailliard
Burnside	Halleck	Marshall
Byrd	Harris	Matthews
Cannon	Harrison, Va.	Meador
Carnahan	Harvey	Morrow
Chelf	Hays, Ark.	Metcalf
Cole	Hébert	Mills
Cooley	Herlong	Mollohan
Coon	Heseltun	Morgan
Cooper	Hlushaw	Moss
Cramer	Holifield	Murray, Ill.
Cunningham	Holmes	Murray, Tenn.
Curtis, Mass.	Holtzman	Natcher

Norrell	Reuss	Teague, Tex.
O'Hara, Ill.	Rhodes, Pa.	Thomas
O'Neill	Richards	Thompson, La.
Osmer	Riley	Thompson, Tex.
Ostertag	Roberts	Thomson, Wyo.
Pelly	Rodino	Thornberry
Perkins	Rogers, Colo.	Tollefson
Pfost	Rogers, Fla.	Trimble
Philbin	Roosevelt	Tumulty
Pilcher	Schwengel	Udall
Poage	Selden	Vinson
Polk	Shelley	Walter
Powell	Sieminski	Watts
Preston	Slkes	Wickersham
Price	Smith, Miss.	Wigglesworth
Priest	Spence	Williams, N. J.
Quigley	Springer	Willis
Rabaut	Staggers	Yates
Rains	Sullivan	Younger
Ray	Teague, Calif.	Zablocki

NAYS—107

Abernethy	Forrester	O'Konski
Alexander	Gentry	Passman
Alger	George	Phillips
Andersen	Gray	Poff
H. Carl	Gross	Reed, Ill.
Andresen	Gwinn	Reed, N. Y.
August H.	Hand	Rees, Kans.
Arends	Harden	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bailey	Harrison, Nebr.	Rogers, Mass.
Baker	Henderson	Rogers, Tex.
Baumhart	Hiestand	Rutherford
Beamer	Hill	Saylor
Belcher	Hoffman, Mich.	Schenck
Bennett, Mich.	Horan	Short
Berry	Jackson	Siler
Bow	Jenkins	Simpson, Ill.
Brooks, La.	Jensen	Smith, Va.
Brown, Ohio	Jones, N. C.	Smith, Wis.
Budge	Kearns	Taber
Burdick	Kilburn	Talle
Bush	King, Pa.	Taylor
Byrnes, Wis.	Knox	Thompson, Mich.
Carlyle	Laird	Tuck
Chenoweth	Landrum	Utt
Church	Lipscomb	Van Zandt
Clevenger	McCulloch	Vursell
Dague	McDonough	Westland
Davis, Ga.	McGregor	Wharton
Davis, Wis.	McIntire	Wier
Dawson, Utah	McMillan	Williams, Miss.
Dies	McVey	Williams, N. Y.
Dixon	Mason	Withrow
Dolliver	Miller, Md.	Wolcott
Dondero	Miller, Nebr.	Wolverton
Dowdy	Mumma	Young
Fisher	Nelson	
Fjare	Nicholson	

NOT VOTING—153

Abbitt	Dingell	Kelly, N. Y.
Adair	Dodd	Keogh
Andrews	Dollinger	Kilday
Anfuso	Donohue	Kirwan
Ashley	Donovan	Klein
Ashmore	Dorn, N. Y.	Kluczynski
Barrett	Dorn, S. C.	Krueger
Becker	Durham	Lane
Bell	Eberharter	Latham
Bentley	Ellsworth	Lovre
Betts	Fallon	McCarthy
Bolton	Fascell	McConnell
Frances P.	Fenton	McDowell
Bolton	Fine	Macdonald
Oliver P.	Flood	Macrowicz
Bosch	Flyat	Mack, Wash.
Boykin	Frelinghuysen	Martin
Boyle	Friedel	Miller, Calif.
Bray	Fulton	Miller, N. Y.
Brownson	Garmatz	Minshall
Buckley	Gavin	Morano
Byrne, Pa.	Granahan	Morrison
Canfield	Grant	Moulder
Carrigg	Green, Pa.	Multer
Cederberg	Griffiths	Norblad
Celler	Haley	O'Brien, Ill.
Chase	Hardy	O'Brien, N. Y.
Chatham	Hays, Ohio	O'Hara, Minn.
Chipperfield	Hayworth	Patman
Christopher	Hess	Patterson
Chudoff	Hillings	Pillion
Clark	Hoeven	Prouty
Colmer	Hoffman, Ill.	Radwan
Corbett	Holt	Reece, Tenn.
Coudert	Huddleston	Riehlman
Cretella	Hull	Rivers
Crumpacker	James	Robeson, Va.
Curtis, Mo.	Jennings	Robson, Ky.
Davidson	Johansen	Rooney
Davis, Tenn.	Jones, Ala.	Sadlak
Dawson, Ill.	Jones, Mo.	St. George
Delaney	Judd	Scherer
Derounian	Kearney	Scott
Devereux	Kec	Scrivner

Scudder	Steed	Whitten
Seely-Brown	Thompson, N. J.	Widnall
Sheehan	Vanik	Wilson, Calif.
Sheppard	Van Pelt	Wilson, Ind.
Shuford	Velde	Winstead
Simpson, Pa.	Vorys	Wright
Sisk	Wainright	Zelenko
Smith, Kans.	Weaver	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Martin.
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Morano.
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Johansen.
 Mr. Boyle with Mr. Gavin.
 Mr. Friedel with Mr. Derounian.
 Mr. Christopher with Mr. Cretella.
 Mr. Sisk with Mr. Carrigg.
 Mr. Winstead with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton.
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Sadlak.
 Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Fulton.
 Mr. Granahan with Mr. Coudert.
 Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Lovre.
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. Betts.
 Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Miller of New Jersey.
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Patterson.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mrs. Kee with Mr. Riehlman.
 Mr. Fine with Mr. Hess.
 Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Becker.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Widnall.
 Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Hillings.
 Mr. Davidson with Mr. Dorn of New York.
 Mr. Machrowicz with Mr. Fenton.
 Mr. Delaney with Mr. Devereux.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Corbett.
 Mr. Moulder with Mr. Chase.
 Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Multer with Mr. Brownson.
 Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Adair.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Bentley.
 Mr. Rooney with Mr. Van Pelt.
 Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Wainwright.
 Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Latham.
 Mr. Donovan with Mr. Mack of Washington.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. McConnell.
 Mr. Steed with Mr. Scott.
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Seely-Brown.
 Mr. Morrison with Mrs. St. George.
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. James.
 Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Judd.
 Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. McDonald with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
 Mr. Hardy with Mr. Norblad.
 Mr. Haley with Mr. Bosch.
 Mr. Andrews with Mr. Bray.
 Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
 Mr. Ashley with Mr. Ellsworth.
 Mr. Chatham with Mr. Krueger.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Velde.
 Mr. Dodd with Mr. Smith of Kansas.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Scherer.
 Mr. Grant with Mr. Pillion.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Hinshaw.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Prouty.
 Mr. Clark with Mr. Robson of Kentucky.
 Mr. Fascell with Mr. Scudder.
 Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Vorys.
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. Weaver.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Wilson of California.
 Mr. Robeson of Virginia with Mr. Chipperfield.
 Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Radwan.
 Mr. Durham with Mr. Hope.
 Mr. Shufford with Mr. Hoeven.
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Crumpacker.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the amendment just adopted insert the following paragraph:

"The sums provided in the foregoing paragraph shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83d Congress, for assistance authorized by section 121 of Public Law 665, 83d Congress."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. LESINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. DIGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Thursday, March 24, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix]

DEFENSE SKILLS

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an excellent statement before the House Ways and Means Committee on H. R. 1 by my friend, Mr. Henry S. Woodbridge, vice president of the American Optical Co. of Southbridge, Mass.

Mr. Woodbridge, an outstanding industrial statesman and an outstanding authority on the very vital question of preserving skills in American industry, has ably presented views which should be carefully considered by every Member of the Congress.

Foreign imports are unquestionably adversely affecting and dangerously threatening to diminish, certain essential skills in American industry. We must all be concerned lest current trends

developing still further should reduce these skills to the danger point and leave our economy severely handicapped regarding defense preparations and its total-war potential. This thoughtful, well-reasoned, documented presentation by Mr. Woodbridge is most assuredly a great contribution to a most important subject. It is timely and convincing. It points up a most alarming condition.

We should all ask ourselves the question: If we permit foreign competition to reduce still further the utilization and development of the skills of precision workers, and other key workers, so essential to modern, scientific, industrial techniques, how can we possibly be assured of keeping our great industrial machinery and great productive system at that high pitch of efficiency and productivity necessitated by present conditions in the world?

Can we stand by, unprotesting and inactive, while low-standard, low production cost, foreign products take over increasing areas of our markets in respect to fabricated commodities requiring special skills and technical proficiency, and thus leave our economy floundering in confusion and inadequacy when a real emergency arises. This question imperatively requires the careful attention of the Congress. It must be answered, if the national security is to be adequately safeguarded.

DON'T SCRAP DEFENSE SKILLS, WOODBRIDGE
URGES

Scrapping of defense-vital skills is far more serious than scrapping guns or planes.

So declared Henry S. Woodbridge, vice president of the American Optical Co., today in urging amendment of the administration's reciprocal-trade bill. Mr. Woodbridge testified before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Twelve years' experience with military procurement had convinced him, Mr. Woodbridge said, "That there is no single responsible authority to make effective the preservation of skills that are essential to our national security."

"This is the Achilles' heel of our defense program," he added. "Failure to make provisions for the preservation of vital skills is nothing short of disarmament. In the final analysis, scrapping of skills is far more serious than scrapping guns or planes. Unlike ships, these skills cannot be mothballed."

"Without certain vital skills our country could find itself at a serious military disadvantage in a time of emergency."

The amendment Mr. Woodbridge suggested would require the Tariff Commission, in any escape-clause proceeding found to involve national security, to report this finding to the Defense Mobilization Board for investigation of defense-essential skills involved. The Board would then submit its findings to the President for appropriate action to preserve them.

Mr. Woodbridge, whose company was founded in 1833 and is the oldest optical company in the country, was strongly opposed to Government subsidies to keep optical skills alive, even though he imagined "our company would have to be included in a subsidization program."

"Frankly, it is our genuine belief that subsidies will weaken the industry and that the right way to handle the situation is in a competitive climate," he added.

"This has always provided the incentives which have resulted in the extraordinary achievements of American industries."

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the next 2 weeks, on such days as there is no legislation being considered under the 5-minute rule, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

POSTAL SERVICE COMPENSATION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it seems that request has been made by the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to bring up the bill H. R. 4644 under suspension of the rules. As one of the members of the committee who tried to report out a fair compromise bill, it is rather shocking to me that that request should be made because we will be unable under the suspension procedure to correct the bill sufficiently to make it practical for all the people involved.

The bill originally called for a 5-percent increase, and a total average of 6.5 percent of payroll. As the bill stands right now, that claim of 7.5 percent is not so. It is only 6 percent for the majority of the postal employees. The increases in the bill range from 6 percent to as high as 58 percent. I have no objection to the 58-percent increase to certain employees for the very reason that the across-the-board increases in the past have destroyed the differences in the salaries. However, under the suspension of the rules procedure it is impossible for us to correct some of the inequities that have showed up. We have tried time and again to correct these things in the committee but have been unable to. For that reason, I believe we should beat down the suspension of the rules on Monday. Let us work out a proper bill on the House floor.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MOSS. Is it not true that in the bill which will be considered here, should the House vote it under suspension of the rules, we provided at least 15 of the 50 key positions defined in the bill for increases in salaries ranging from 10 to 34 percent?

Mr. LESINSKI. That is correct.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 14, 1955
For actions of April 13, 1955
84th-1st, No. 61

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported State Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill. Senate received Hoover Commission report on transportation. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on legal services.

HOUSE

1. STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5502 (H. Rept. 417), which is to be debated today (pp. 3710, 3719).
2. FARM LOANS. The Poage Subcommittee voted to report to the full Agriculture Committee S. 941, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase the assets (except cash, accounts, receivable, and reserved mineral interests) of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. D287).
3. AUDIT REPORTS were received from the Assistant Comptroller General on CCC (H. Doc. 129) and the Virgin Islands Corporation (H. Doc. 130); to Government Operations Committee (p. 3718).
4. ROADS. Both Houses received from the President a report, "Public Utility Relocation Incident to Highway Improvement" (H. Doc. 127); to Public Works Committees (pp. 3629, 3718).
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to provide for settlement of claims of Government employees for damage to, etc., personal property incident to their service; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3719).
6. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to amend

the Penalty Mail Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3719).

7. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend various provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; to House Agriculture Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 3641, 3718).
8. LEGAL SERVICES. Both Houses received from the Hoover Commission its report on this subject; to Government Operations Committees (pp. 3642, 3718). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.

SENATE

9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 4876. Senate conferees were appointed. The bill had been reported on April 12 with amendments (S. Rept. 136). (pp. 3629, 3663-4.)
10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 4903 (p. D286). It is expected that the bill will be debated today (p. 3700). The Senate committee provided \$700,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insects, etc.; inserted language to permit the Department to repay a temporary allocation of \$5,000,000 from the President's disaster relief fund to reactivate the emergency wind erosion control program under ACP; and retained the item of \$2,570,000 for control of forest pests.
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 33, authorizing the Committee to investigate administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and the departments and agencies (S. Rept. 137)(p. 3656).
12. CONTRACTS. Sen. Payne recommended amendments to clarify the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (pp. 3674-6).
13. CLAIMS; PERSONNEL. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide relief in the case of several aliens who were illegally employed (by what is now AMS) during the war; to Judiciary Committee(p. 3642).
14. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; PRICE SUPPORTS; SUGAR; RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received various resolutions, etc., favoring additional acreage allotments for the freeze areas, higher price supports, amendments of the Sugar Act, and the Hells Canyon project (pp. 3646-7, 3649, 3651, 3649-54).
15. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the Hoover Commission its report on this subject (p. 3642); to Government Operations Committee. The report includes the following recommendations:

Calendar No. 139

84TH CONGRESS	}	SENATE	}	REPORT
1st Session	}		}	No. 138

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

APRIL 13, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4903]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$857, 187, 429
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	81, 215, 406
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	938, 402, 835
Total estimates considered by the Senate including \$31,479,264 in Senate Documents not considered by House.....	952, 002, 718
Under budget estimates.....	13, 599, 883

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
I	Agriculture	\$700, 000	\$500, 000	\$700, 000	-----	+\$200, 000
II	Commerce	192, 018, 854	133, 980, 000	181, 908, 000	-\$10, 110, 854	+\$47, 928, 000
III	Defense	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
IV	Foreign operations	8, 000, 000	¹ 4, 000, 000	¹ 8, 000, 000	-8, 000, 000	¹ (+4, 000, 000)
V	Independent offices	408, 205, 000	396, 036, 000	408, 057, 000	-148, 000	+12, 021, 000
VI	Interior	4, 005, 000	3, 730, 000	3, 730, 000	-275, 000	-----
VII	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare	319, 500, 000	306, 500, 000	319, 500, 000	-----	+13, 000, 000
VIII	Public works	-----	400, 000	400, 000	+400, 000	-----
IX	State, Justice, and the Judiciary	6, 658, 592	4, 971, 767	6, 149, 567	-509, 025	+1, 177, 800
X	Treasury and Post Office	148, 000	-----	148, 000	-----	+148, 000
XI	District of Columbia	(1, 025, 790)	(26, 500)	(1, 023, 390)	(-2, 400)	(+996, 890)
XII XIIA	} Legislative	3, 263, 053	4, 799, 820	8, 306, 049	+5, 042, 996	+3, 506, 229
XIII	Claims and judgments	9, 504, 219	6, 269, 842	9, 504, 219	-----	+3, 234, 377
XIV	General provisions	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total	952, 002, 718	857, 187, 429	938, 402, 835	-13, 599, 883	+81, 215, 406

¹ To be derived by transfer.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88)_____	\$700, 000
House allowance_____	500, 000
Committee recommendation_____	700, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of \$700,000 additional as requested in the supplemental estimate. The committee is advised that present weather conditions indicate the urgent need for the full amount of the estimate in order to effectively control grasshoppers in the infested areas. Also, the committee is informed that time will not permit of further arrangements for additional contributions in the program by local groups.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 102)----	Unexpended balance.
House allowance_____	Unexpended balance.
Committee recommendation_____	Unexpended balance plus reimbursement authorization.

The committee agrees with the House in providing language in the bill to continue the uncommitted balance of \$7,147,000 available until December 31, 1955, for the program of sharing with farmers the costs of emergency wind erosion control measures in the drought areas, as well as eliminating the limitation of \$1.25 per acre in order to encourage more intensive and permanent measures.

Since the bill passed the House, the committee is currently advised that because of the urgency of the drought situation in the Great Plains States and the attendant soil blowing, it has been necessary for the Department to reactivate the program at once. Financing of the reactivated program has been by a temporary allocation of \$5 million from the President's disaster relief fund.

The committee recommends, as requested in a supplemental estimate submitted directly to the Senate, that the following language be added to the bill in order to reimburse the disaster relief fund:

: Provided further, That said funds may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855) for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 88), by transfer	(\$910, 000)
House allowance, by transfer	(840, 000)
Committee recommendation, by transfer	(840, 000)

The committee recommends the amount included in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. The language in the bill authorizes the transfer of \$650,000 to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," and \$190,000 to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau," for the current fiscal year. These amounts added to the funds previously appropriated for these purposes, are sufficient, and the Department should be able to continue its present functions during the remainder of the fiscal year. Furthermore, the committee desires that the Weather Bureau, within the funds made available, provide this year the financing necessary to complete improved landing facilities required to safeguard Government property at Point Barrow, Alaska.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

1955 appropriation	\$69, 449
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 17)	110, 854
House allowance (not considered by House)	
Committee recommendation	(110, 854)

The committee recommends the amount of the estimate, \$110,854, be authorized from unexpended balances of prior appropriations for claims under the act. This claim is the final one to be presented under the act, and covers damage done during Navy occupancy to Mercer County Airport, Trenton, N. J. There is at present an unobligated balance of \$108,718 from settlements made for less than the original claims, and there are unexpended balances of unsettled claims exceeding \$2 million. Testimony disclosed that settlements have been made for an average of 10 percent below the amount of the original claims. Language to utilize the unexpended balances, which would otherwise be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, has been included in the bill.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

1954 appropriation	\$80, 655, 000
1955 appropriation	40, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 88)	15, 200, 000
House allowance	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	15, 200, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of an additional \$15,200,000. This sum is \$10,200,000 more than was allowed by the House and represents the full amount of the estimate. This amount will make available in fiscal year 1955 the estimated funds required to pay the obligations of the Government in settlement of sums due to subsidized aircraft operators carrying airmail. The amount recommended is that portion of the total due to such carriers which is computed as subsidy; the balance being paid by the Post Office Department.

The sum recommended will provide for all payments due to United States subsidized airlines, the principal part of which being due for payment to domestic trunk and local service carriers.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

1954 appropriation.....	\$84, 500, 000
1955 appropriation.....	65, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	60, 000, 000
House allowance.....	35, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	60, 000, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$60 million additional for the payment of operating-differential subsidies to the operators of American merchant shipping lines under contract with the United States. This sum is \$25 million more than the House allowance.

Testimony presented to the committee by Government witnesses, the report provided by the General Accounting Office, and statements of public witnesses agreed that the amount recommended was due and could be paid this year if it were made available.

It is the opinion of the committee that when there exists an obligation of the Government incurred in accordance with law with members of the public, Congress should not take any action to abridge the payments due by failure to provide the funds fully to satisfy debts as promptly as payments can prudently be made.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	\$15, 500, 000
1955 appropriation.....	13, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 29).....	400, 000
House allowance (not considered by House).....	
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$400,000 for "Salaries and expenses," and an increase by a corresponding amount in the limitation on expenses from that appropriation for reserve-fleet activities. The amount recommended is to replace funds diverted to pay the cost of the reassembly of the vessels of the fleet which were scattered by Hurricane Hazel, on October 15, 1954, and for emergency repair of mooring sites. This sum will enable the Maritime Administration to complete this current fiscal year the financing of the cost of initial installation of cathodic protection for the bottoms of the moored vessels.

REPAIR OF FLEET RESERVE FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 29).....	\$970, 000
House allowance (not considered by House).....	
Committee recommendation.....	970, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of the amount of the estimate, to remain available until June 30, 1956, so that the Maritime Administration may proceed without delay to install improved mooring facilities designed to prevent recurrence of the damage to reserve fleet facilities and vessels in future hurricanes. It is the intention of the Administration, as stated by witnesses before the committee, to proceed so that the installations planned can be completed before the hurricane season in the fall of 1955.

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

1955 appropriation, by transfer.....	(\$150, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88), by transfer.....	(100, 000)
House allowance, by transfer.....	(75, 000)
Committee recommendation, by transfer.....	(100, 000)

The committee recommends that the amount for transfer to "Salaries and expenses" be increased to \$250,000, or \$25,000 more than the amount allowed by the House. This additional amount will permit the Administrator to employ additional personnel in May and June to perform audits of contractors so that the Government's interest in price renegotiation will be properly served.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

1954 appropriation.....	\$530, 000, 000
1955 appropriation.....	500, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	100, 000, 000
House allowance.....	90, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the estimate, \$100 million, an increase of \$10 million over the House allowance. Witnesses gave the committee details of the rate at which payments have been made so far this year which indicated that the amount of the estimate would be required to maintain reimbursements to States for road work already performed by June 30, 1955.

These payments will cover the Federal share of the contracts undertaken by the States as authorized under the Federal-Aid Highway Act, as amended.

FOREST HIGHWAYS

1954 appropriation.....	\$15, 000, 000
1955 appropriation.....	15, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

As in the case of the Federal-aid highways, the estimate is to provide for the payment of obligations entered into in accordance with law. The committee recommends the full amount of the estimate, an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance. Based on expendi-

tures to date during the current fiscal year, with the acceleration which was recommended for this program in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954, the total amount will be required to meet the reimbursements to States and the sums due on direct Federal contracts for roads in national forests.

PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS

1954 appropriation.....	\$1, 750, 000
1955 appropriation.....	0
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$1 million, the full amount of the estimate, which is \$250,000 more than the House allowance. As in the case of Federal-aid highways and forest highways, the payments for which these funds are recommended are liquidations of obligations which the Bureau of Public Roads is authorized to incur by the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act, as amended. The recommended amount is estimated as the sum required to meet payments due this year on direct contracts—and in some cases, for reimbursement to States—for construction of roads which were authorized, in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954, up to a total obligation of \$2,500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	\$13, 300, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	13, 788, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	338, 000
House allowance.....	230, 000
Committee recommendation.....	338, 000

The committee recommends \$338,000 which is the budget estimate. Additional funds for operating expenses are required, because under Public Law 737, (68 Stat. 1008), approved August 31, 1954, the Canal Zone Government must pay the cost of home-leave travel of its employees. The amount provided will permit the Canal Zone Government to pay the full cost of services performed by the Panama Line. Any system of reduced rates would have the effect of transferring from the Canal Zone Government to the Panama Line a part of the cost of travel of employees of the Canal Zone Government under Public Law 737. The committee believes that such a procedure would violate the intent of Public Law 841 (64 Stat. 1038) which established two separate entities, and envisioned that the books and records of each would truly reflect the costs of their respective operations.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY FUNCTIONS.

RETIRED PAY

1954 appropriation.....	\$365, 000, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	404, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	10, 500, 000
House allowance.....	8, 000, 000
Revised supplemental estimate (estimate No. 33, dated Apr. 11, 1955).....	24, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 000, 000

In addition to the \$8 million granted by the House, the Senate recommends an additional amount, as requested in Bureau of the Budget estimate No. 33, dated April 11, 1955, of \$14 million, which it is believed is necessary to provide for additional part-year military pay costs under the Career Incentive Act of 1955 (Public Law 20, approved March 31, 1955). The new pay rates represent an average increase of approximately 10.5 percent for officers and 7 percent for enlisted personnel and are applicable to members on the retired rolls receiving retired pay under the provisions of Public Law 351, as amended. Personnel retired under legislation in effect prior to 1949, were granted an increase of 6 percent in their payments. The entire amount of \$22 million is to be derived by transfer of funds.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

Senate document dated April 13, 1955, proposes an additional amount for this appropriation of \$175,894,000, to be derived by transfer, because of additional part-year military pay costs under the Career Incentive Act of 1955, increased reenlistment bonus payments under the act of July 16, 1954 (Public Law 506), and increased costs due to unanticipated enlistments and reenlistments which in turn retarded scheduled adjustments in force levels. This amount for the Department of the Army is broken down as follows:

(a) Increase in reenlistment bonuses, resulting from an increase in number of reenlistments due to the passage of Public Law 506, 83d Congress, \$52,111,000.

(b) Increase in expenses due to early release of personnel and redistribution of military personnel to meet commitments with reduced Army strength, \$78,678,000.

(c) Military pay increases and other benefits as authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955, Public Law 20, 84th Congress, \$45,105,000.

In consideration of all factors involved, the committee recommends \$150 million which should be sufficient for the needs of the Department of the Army at this time.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Likewise, Senate document of April 13, 1955, proposed an additional amount of \$119,733,000, for the Department of the Air Force, to be derived by transfers, for similar reasons as stated above. Specifically, the Air Force need arises from the following factors:

(a) Military pay increases authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955, Public Law 20, 84th Congress, \$59,924,000.

(b) Increased costs due to new reenlistment bonus authorized by Public Law 506, 83d Congress, approved on July 16, 1954; \$38,405,000.

(c) Increased costs resulting from increased reenlistments of indefinite airmen who were motivated to change from an indefinite to a term enlistment due to the incentive of the higher reenlistment bonus, which likewise results in extra costs for mustering-out pay, separation travel pay, and terminal leave pay on such additional reenlistments, \$9,324,000.

(d) Increased costs due to program developments not foreseen at the time the President's budget for fiscal year 1955 was prepared. The most significant of these additional costs is for airmen basic allowance for quarters. The original estimate on this item was based on an assumption that dependency rates would level off in fiscal year 1955, however, these rates have continued to increase, \$12,080,000.

It is the recommendation of the committee that \$110 million is sufficient for the needs of the Department of the Air Force.

CHAPTER IV

MUTUAL SECURITY

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1955 appropriation (regular act).....	\$9, 957, 621
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	8, 000, 000
House allowance (by transfer).....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation (by transfer).....	8, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$8 million for contribution to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for the first 6 months of the calendar year 1955. The \$8 million is to be derived by transfer from funds made available in the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1955, Public Law 778, for section 121, southeast Asia and the Western Pacific. The appropriation for section 121 for the fiscal year 1955 is in the amount of \$700 million. The Administrator of the Foreign Operations Administration is requested to promptly furnish the committee with a complete and detailed statement on the appropriation of \$700 million made to implement section 121 as well as any unobligated balances from prior fiscal years which may be available for this section. This statement should include obligations, purposes for which the funds were obligated, expenditures and any transfers which have been made to purposes other than those justified before the committee.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	\$1, 116, 000
1955 appropriation.....	1, 070, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	70, 000
House allowance.....	40, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$70,000 for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank. The House had reduced the estimate by \$30,000. These additional funds are necessary to give effect to the changes in the management prescribed in Public Law 570 approved on August 9, 1954, and to permit the expansion of the lending operations of the bank to aid in financing and to facilitate the foreign trade of the United States in keeping with the intent of Public Law 570.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

New appropriation item, not in regular bill.....	
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 14).....	\$12, 000, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	\$12, 000, 000

The increase recommended is to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate submitted directly to the Senate, for expenses necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property. The committee is advised that the funds will be used to develop evacuation, shelter, and operational plans for cities in critical target and related areas of danger, and to conduct research into the most pressing problems resulting from radiological fallout in order to determine prompt and effective measures to meet such hazards.

The committee is further informed that the data for the estimate on this new program was not available until the recent evaluation was made of the extent and nature of the results of thermonuclear experimentation.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

1955 appropriation (regular).....	\$12, 066, 800
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 33) by transfer from "Defense public works, community facilities".....	(258, 000)
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	(transfer) (258, 000)

As requested in a supplemental estimate submitted directly to the Senate, the committee recommends that the following transfer provision be added to the bill in order to provide for the additional expenses occasioned by the expanded use of the central procurement service for supplies and equipment by the Department of Defense:

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$258,000, to be derived by transfer from "Defense public works, community facilities".

SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Commission in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the building of the Soo Locks, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,000. The following additional language has been included in the bill:

SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Commission in preparing, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 19, 1949, 63 Stat. 620, a comprehensive plan for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the Soo Locks, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 550), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members serving without compensation, \$21,000 to remain available until June 30, 1956.

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	\$11, 483, 000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1955.....	11, 913, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 88).....	350, 000
House allowance.....	350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	350, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$350,000 to reimburse other accounts for the cost of fire suppression in excess of the amount provided therefor and to provide fire suppression funds for the remainder of fiscal year 1955.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

It is the view of the committee that additional funds should be made available to the State of Montana for the education of Indian children under the Johnson-O'Malley Act. It is clear that certain school districts in Montana are in financial difficulties as the result of a misunderstanding or disagreement between officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and officials of the State department of public instruction.

Therefore, the committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to renegotiate the contract for the current fiscal year to determine the amount required to relieve the several school districts involved. In no event shall the additional amount exceed \$280,600.

The committee has been advised that there are ample funds available in this appropriation to carry out this directive. The use of funds for this purpose is hereby authorized.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

JONES POINT BRIDGE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954.....	None
Appropriation, fiscal year 1955.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	\$675, 000
House allowance.....	600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	600, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$600,000 for the preparation of construction drawings, specifications, estimates, and other necessary preconstruction work on the proposed Jones Point Bridge authorized in Public Law 704 of the 83d Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	\$5, 502, 873
Appropriation, fiscal year 1955-----	4, 937, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 88)-----	2, 570, 000
House allowance-----	2, 570, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 570, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$2,570,000, the budget estimate. These funds are necessary to control a very serious infestation of the spruce budworm in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and New Mexico.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	None
Appropriation, fiscal year 1955-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 88)-----	\$400, 000
House allowance-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	200, 000

An appropriation of \$400,000 was requested for a comprehensive survey of present and future mass transportation needs in the National Capital region. The committee recommends the appropriation of \$200,000, as approved by the House, to begin this survey with the understanding that an additional \$200,000 will be needed to complete the proposed survey. The committee understands that pending legislation, even if enacted in substantially its present form, will not affect the scope or conduct of the survey as contemplated.

JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954-----	None
Appropriation, fiscal year 1955-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 103)-----	\$10, 000
House allowance-----	10, 000
Committee recommendation-----	10, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$10,000 for the preparation of plans and programs for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall. The act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702) created the John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission to carry out the provisions of the act.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1955 appropriation.....	\$229, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	Language
House allowance.....	Allowed
Committee recommendation.....	Allowed

Public Law 767, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 1130), added title XV to the Social Security Act, providing for the payment of unemployment compensation for Federal employees. The act contemplated the administration of the program by the States under agreement with the Department of Labor, but also provided for its administration by the Secretary of Labor in any State with which an agreement could not be effected. Funds were provided for the payment of the benefits, and for the administrative costs incurred by the States under the agreements, but no provision was made to permit the use of the funds by the Secretary in the event he was required to administer the program in any State. This estimate will permit use of available funds for the purpose, although at the present time the Department does not anticipate a need for the use of this authority.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

1955 appropriation.....	\$10, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	13, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$13 million, the full supplemental estimate, for this item, not considered by the House. Benefits under this program became available for unemployment after December 31, 1954, and for which \$10 million was appropriated in August 1954. Benefits paid through the week ending April 9, 1955, amounted to approximately \$7.3 million, and averaged approximately \$850,000 per week during the last 3 weeks for which statistics were available. The allowance here recommended will provide an average of approximately \$1.3 million for each of the remaining 12 weeks of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1955 appropriation.....	\$55, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full supplemental estimate, in order to provide funds for payments in full to school districts for the operation and maintenance of schools in federally impacted areas in accordance with Public Law 874, as amended.

The "3 percent absorption feature" was suspended for fiscal year 1955 by Public Law 732, approved August 31, 1954, for which an additional \$17 million is required. The remaining \$3 million results from a deficiency in the 1955 regular appropriation, for which was requested \$58 million and for which was allowed only \$55 million.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1955 appropriation.....	\$70, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	48, 500, 000
Plus unobligated balances.....	21, 500, 000
House allowance.....	48, 500, 000
Plus unobligated balances.....	21, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 500, 000
Plus unobligated balances.....	21, 500, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full supplemental estimate, together with the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated for grants for school construction.

The Department advised the committee that its estimate of fund requirements for carrying out the purposes of Public Law 815, as amended, indicates there will be a tentative balance of at least \$21,500,000 available from prior appropriations that will not be required to carry out the provisions of title II of the act. A later check with the Office of Education reveals that the balance might be as much as \$23 million.

The new funds here recommended, with the unobligated balances of prior appropriations newly estimated to be \$23 million, together with the funds requested for fiscal 1956, \$24 million, make a total of \$95,500,000 to be available for processing applications under Public Law 731, approved August 31, 1954, sufficient to grant in full entitlements arising from applications filed by December 1, 1954, and leaving approximately \$1,500,000 to meet entitlements under later applications.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1955 appropriation.....	\$13, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	Language
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	Allowed

The committee recommends an increase in the personal service limitation from \$2,400,000 to \$2,418,000, to be paid of presently available funds.

There are 110 commissioned officers of the Public Health Service paid out of this appropriation, whose pay has been increased by the Career Incentive Act of 1955, and in order to pay these officers out of this account it is necessary to increase the personal service limitation effective with respect to the 1955 appropriation.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$125, 000.
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	Allowed

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, which makes \$125,000 available by transfer from funds appropriated under the title "Retired pay of commissioned officers," for the purpose of enabling the Public Health Service to conduct activities essential to an orderly transfer of the function of administering Indian health activities from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, to the Public Health Service, as provided by Public Law 568, 83d Congress.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$69, 400, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	11, 240, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 240, 000

The committee recommends \$11,240,000, the amount of the supplemental estimate, and an increase of \$1,240,000 over the House allowance, thus increasing the funds for administrative expenses in fiscal 1955 from \$69,400,000 already available to \$80,640,000, to be derived from the trust fund.

The committee feels that the entire \$11,240,000 is necessary in view of the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act which substantially increased the Bureau's workload. And if the Bureau is forced to operate under an additional allowance of only \$10 million the existing backlog of pending work will continue to increase materially, thereby resulting in extended delays in making initial payments to annuitants, as well as postponing other requisite work.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 200, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	238, 000, 000
House allowance.....	238, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	238, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full supplemental estimate, needed to meet requirements for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

The extension of the so-called McFarland amendments, due to expire September 30, 1954, for a period of 2 years, to the sundry public assistance titles, has added an additional requirement of \$154 million. An underestimate on the part of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the caseloads and average monthly payments has resulted in an additional requirement of \$74,700,000, and the remaining \$9,300,000 was unexpectedly required to meet some of the 1954 obligations, which transfer may be made under the appropriating language.

The amounts of Federal funds to be paid are determined by applying the formulas provided in the Social Security Act, thus there does not appear to be any basis on which to question the revised cost estimates.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 800, 000
Transfer from OASI.....	350, 000
Supplemental estimate, by transfer.....	28, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	28, 000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, disallowed in its entirety by the House, to provide necessary personnel, fiscal and other services through the regional offices for the additional field staff of 2,200 being employed by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance throughout the country to carry out the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act. This allowance will permit the addition of 35 employees in the regional offices.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

1955 appropriation.....	\$6, 108, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	256, 000
House allowance.....	256, 000
Committee recommendation.....	256, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, the full supplemental estimate, to be derived by transfer from the Railroad Retirement trust fund.

The enactment of the Social Security Act amendments of 1954, and the amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act repealing the dual benefit provision and lowering the age from 65 to 60 at which certain survivors became eligible for benefits increased the administrative costs of the Board by a total of \$419,000, \$163,000 of which was absorbed through operating procedures, and the balance of which is here recommended:

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1954	\$2, 800, 000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1955	2, 540, 000
Supplemental estimate	None
House allowance	400, 000
Committee recommendation	400, 000

¹ Includes \$1,200,000 for the "Purchase of power and rental of facilities," made available in the "Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration."

² Includes \$775,000 transferred from "Construction, Southwestern Power Administration."

The committee recommends the allowance of \$400,000 for the purpose of implementing the "interim contracts" between the Southwestern Power Administration and the generating and transmitting cooperatives in the area.

Funds were provided in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1955, to implement such contracts through February 1955. The additional \$400,000 is needed to carry the contracts through the current fiscal year.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$62, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	(800, 000)
House allowance.....	(600, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(800, 000)

The committee recommends restoration of \$200,000 which in addition to the House allowance of \$600,000 will provide the full budget estimate of \$800,000 needed to carry out the home leave program for the balance of the fiscal year. The total sum requested is to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Government in occupied areas."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1955 appropriation.....	\$28, 250, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	(75, 000)
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	(75, 000)

The committee recommends that not to exceed \$75,000 of the funds under this head in the current fiscal year be made available as additional contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History as authorized by Public Law 736, 83d Congress, approved August 31, 1954. The committee recommends the following language be inserted in the bill:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for additional contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, as authorized by the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 736), in an amount not to exceed \$75,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 050, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88).....	(12, 500)
House allowance.....	(12, 500)
Committee recommendation.....	(12, 500)

The committee concurs with the House in recommending an additional \$12,500 for missions to international organizations to meet overtime payments required by Public Law 763 and the likelihood of an extraordinary session of the United Nations Security Council. The sum is derived by transfer from the appropriation "Contributions to international organizations."

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

1955 appropriation	\$1, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88)	(200, 000)
House allowance	(75, 000)
Committee recommendation	(200, 000)

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$200,000 in order that the Department may have sufficient funds to carry out its international conference responsibilities for the balance of the current fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

1955 appropriation	\$14, 950, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88)	250, 000
House allowance	200, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 18)	300, 000
Committee recommendation	500, 000

The committee has approved the sum of \$500,000 which represents the House allowance of \$200,000 needed for costs incident to increased litigation cases and premium compensation costs for United States marshals, and \$300,000, for salary increase costs as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955 for United States attorneys and their assistants in continental United States.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation	\$210, 160
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 19)	13, 300
Committee recommendations	13, 300

The committee has approved the supplemental estimate of \$13,300 necessary to pay the increased salary costs of the judges of the court for the last 4 months of the fiscal year 1955, as authorized by Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

1955 appropriation	\$5, 472, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 88)	101, 000
House allowance	50, 000
Additional supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 19)	864, 500
Committee recommendations	914, 500

The committee approved the sum of \$914,500 which represents the House allowance of \$50,000 for the payment of salaries of the new judges appointed to date, the contributions for Federal employee's group life insurance and for annuities of widows of Supreme Court Justices as authorized by Public Law 702, approved August 28, 1954, and \$864,500, to meet the cost of the higher salaries authorized for judges effective as of March 1, 1955, under Public Law 9, approved March 2, 1955.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 Appropriation (regular act)-----	\$2, 548, 700
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 27)-----	85, 000
Committee recommendation-----	85, 000

The committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$85,000 for this item which was not considered by the House. This amount is required to reimburse Federal Reserve banks for handling an excess beyond budgeted anticipation of depository receipts for deposits of income, social security, railroad retirement, and excise taxes. This excess is caused by compliance with Public Law 591, 83d Congress, which provided penalties for failure to deposit withholding taxes, and for handling which Federal Reserve banks are reimbursed.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

1954 appropriation-----	\$188, 250, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act)-----	155, 889, 300
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 34)-----	¹ 1, 100, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	¹ 1, 100, 000

¹ By transfer.

The committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$1,100,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements." This item was not considered by the House. The purpose of this request is to cover the cost of military pay increases from April 1 through June 30, 1955, as authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955, Public Law 20, approved March 31, 1955. Such transfer will permit the Coast Guard to absorb the cost of the pay increases without requesting additional funds during 1955.

RETIRED PAY

1954 appropriation-----	\$18, 600, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act)-----	19, 775, 000
1955 appropriation (first supplemental)-----	¹ 80, 000
1955 appropriation (regular and first supplemental)-----	¹ 19, 775, 000+ 80, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 34)-----	¹ 584, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	¹ 584, 000

¹ By transfer.

The committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$584,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements." This item was not considered by the House.

The purpose of this request is to cover the cost of retired pay increases from April 1 through June 30, 1955, as authorized by Public Law 20, approved March 31, 1955. Such transfer will permit the Coast Guard to absorb the cost of the pay increases without requesting additional funds during 1955.

RESERVE TRAINING

1954 appropriation.....	\$2, 500, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	2, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (— Doc. No. —).....	¹ 46, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 46, 000

¹ By transfer.

The committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$46,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements." This item was not considered by the House. The purpose of this request is to cover the cost of military pay increases from April 1 through June 30, 1955, as authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955, Public Law 20, approved March 31, 1955. Such transfer will permit the Coast Guard to absorb the cost of the pay increases without requesting additional funds during 1955.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	\$995, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	1, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 21).....	63, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	63, 000

The committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$63,000. This item was not considered by the House. Of the total recommended, \$42,500 is to carry out the provisions of Public Law 9, 84th Congress, which requires a 50 percent increase in salaries for judges of the Tax Court for the remaining 4 months of the fiscal year. The remaining \$20,500 is required because previously estimated lapse figures used in estimating the 1955 expenses were overstated because of continued full employment in the supporting staff of the court.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has approved the supplemental estimate of \$996,889 which was submitted in Senate Document No. 28, on March 29, 1955, and the language limitation increase from \$10,000 to \$12,500 contained in the 1955 Act for the Office of Corporation Counsel for settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each. Distribution of the sum allowed and payable out of the general fund of the District of Columbia is as follows:

1. *Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion Convention).*—The language provision to enable payment to firemen for extra services performed during the American Legion Convention, August 25 to September 7, 1954, of approximately \$5,965 follows:

OPERATING EXPENSES

METROPOLITAN POLICE

The appropriation for "Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion Convention)", contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for payment at basic salary rates for services performed from August 25 to September 7, 1954, both inclusive, by members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department in excess of their regular tour of duty (but not to exceed a total of twelve hours overtime pay to any individual member performing service within such period).

2. *Department of Public Health, \$650,300.*—This sum is needed to meet the increased costs for care of indigent insane residents at St. Elizabeths Hospital for the balance of the current fiscal year. The per diem rate was increased last July 1 from \$4.90 to \$5.24.

3. *Department of Public Welfare, \$152,900.*—The additional sum is required to continue public assistance payments for the balance of the fiscal year at 78 percent of the need based on February 1953 prices. The average caseload increased from 8,049 in July 1954 to 8,401 in November, and the average grant was \$31.72 in July 1954 as compared to \$31.54 since November 1954.

4. *Settlement of claims and suits, \$28,008.*—This sum is required to pay claims in excess of \$250 each.

5. *Judgments, \$10,587.*—This sum is needed to pay final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia.

6. *Audited claims, \$155,095.*—This amount is required to effect payment of certified claims for services in fiscal year 1952 and prior years, and for which appropriation balances have become exhausted or returned to the general fund of the District of Columbia.

7. *Office of Corporation Counsel (language limitation).*—The increase recommended in the language limitation follows:

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

The limitation of \$10,000 for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each in accordance with the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, is increased to \$12,500.

CHAPTER XII

SENATE

COMPENSATION OF SENATORS AND THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

It is recommended by the committee that following amendments be added to the bill. These amendments are necessary to provide funds for the payment of the increases in compensation authorized by Public Law 9, 84th Congress.

Compensation of Senators

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators," as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$320,001.

Compensation of the Vice President of the United States

For an additional amount for "Compensation of the Vice President of the United States," as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,667.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends the following amendment to provide additional personnel for the Joint Recording Facility:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for the office of the Secretary, \$3,905, to be available, effective April 1, 1955, for the compensation of one Director of Photography, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$5,100 and one Laboratory Technician, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$4,020.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The personnel of the Joint Recording Facility are paid for part by the Senate and part by the House. The following amendment is recommended by the committee to provide certain personnel to be paid for by the House.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Clerk: For the employment effective April 1, 1955, of an administrative assistant to the Coordinator of the Joint Recording Facility, at the basic salary rate of \$4,800 per annum; a film librarian at the basic salary rate of \$2,500 per annum; and a secretary at the basic salary rate of \$2,220 per annum in lieu of \$1,500 basic per annum, \$3,460.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

The following amendment is added to the bill to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of the chief cabinetmaker:

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$140: Provided, That effective April 1, 1955, the basic rate of compensation of the chief cabinetmaker shall be \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

The following amendment will provide an economist and secretary for the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report:

Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, \$3,800.

FURNITURE

The committee has added to the bill an amendment providing \$5,000 for the purchase of furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The committee recommends an amendment providing \$51,950 for miscellaneous items.

PACKING BOXES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500 for packing boxes. As of March 1, 1955, only \$89.10 remained in the fund for packing boxes.

POSTAGE STAMPS

An additional amount of \$115 is provided for the Office of the Secretary for postage stamps.

GENERAL PROVISION

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Notwithstanding any provision of law, service heretofore or hereafter performed as an employee of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee or the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee shall be considered for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to be service as an employee in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes of officers and employees made eligible for the benefits of such Act by the Act of July 13, 1937.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$56,691 to reimburse the Government of the District of Columbia for the cost of salaries paid to personnel on special detail from the Metropolitan Police force to the Capitol Building.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

It is recommended by the committee that the following amendment be added to the bill:

Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", \$16,000, of which \$12,500 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Capitol Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination, including related architectural treatment.

This appropriation is made up of two items—the first, \$3,500 for replacement of chilled water coils for the air-conditioning system serving the Senate side of the central section of the Capitol; and the second, \$12,500 for a survey and study of the illumination of the Capitol Building and recommendations and estimates of cost for improved lighting, including related architectural treatment.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$43,000 for the Senate Office Building. This amount includes funds for the payment of increased overtime pay costs, emergency elevator repairs, for converting substation space for offices and robotyper use, installation of partitions in office rooms and rugs for Senators' offices.

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

At the request of Hon. Sam Rayburn, chairman of the House Office Building Commission, the committee has inserted the following language relating to the additional House Office Building in lieu of the language contained in the bill as it passed the House:

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary equipment, such necessary connections with the Capitol Power Plant and other utilities, such necessary access facilities over or under public streets, such other appurtenant or necessary facilities, such changes in the present House Office Buildings and mechanical and other changes necessitated thereby, and such changes in or additions to the present subway systems, as may be approved by such Commission.

SEC. 1202. (a) The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, such publicly or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia (including streets, avenues, roads, highways, alleys, or parts thereof) located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the United States Capitol Grounds as may be approved by the House Office Building Commission for the purposes of section 1201 of this chapter or for additions to the United States Capitol Grounds. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any street, avenue, road, highway, alley, or part thereof, acquired pursuant to this subsection shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with any request therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission. Square numbered 636 in the District of Columbia (which is now part of the new House of Representatives Office Building site) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. Any real property owned by the United States and located South of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the Capitol Grounds shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, made with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol without reimbursement or transfer of funds. At such time or times as may be fixed by order of the House Office Building Commission, (1) any real property acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter shall become part of the United States Capitol Grounds and subject to the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m, 212a, and 212b), and (2) the building and all facilities constructed pursuant to section 1201 of this chapter shall become subject to such Act approved July 31, 1946, and to the provisions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building contained in the Act approved May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175).

(b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States", approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

(c) When any real property has been acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to provide for the demolition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to lease

any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to provide for the maintenance and protection of such property.

SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this chapter there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by the House Office Building Commission to be required for the purposes of this chapter: Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of such Commission is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.

SEC. 1204. This chapter may be cited as the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955".

CHAPTER XIII

JUDGEMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends \$9,504,219 for payment of claims for damages, audited claims and judgments, which includes \$6,269,842 as set forth in House Document 104 and contained in the bill as passed by the House, and \$3,234,377 as set forth in Senate Document No. 25.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Amount as passed the House (4)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1955 (6)	House bill (7)
CHAPTER I						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
H. 88	Agricultural Research Service-----	\$700, 000	\$500, 000	\$700, 000	-----	+\$200, 000
H. 102 S. —	} Agricultural conservation program-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter I-----	700, 000	500, 000	700, 000	-----	+200, 000
CHAPTER II						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
H. 88	Office of the Secretary-----	(2)	(3)	(3)	-----	-----
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION						
S. 17	Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	110, 854	-----	(1 2)	-110, 854	-----
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD						
H. 88	Payments to air carriers-----	15, 200, 000	5, 000, 000	15, 200, 000	-----	+10, 200, 000
MARITIME ACTIVITIES						
H. 88	Operating-differential subsidies-----	60, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	-----	+25, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Amount as passed the House (4)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1955 (6)	House bill (7)
CHAPTER II—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
MARITIME ACTIVITIES—continued						
S. 29	Salaries and expenses-----	\$400, 000	-----	\$400, 000	-----	+\$400, 000
S. 29	Repair of reserve fleet facilities-----	970, 000	-----	970, 000	-----	+\$970, 000
H. 88	Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(5)	(6)	(5)	-----	-----
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS						
H. 88	Federal-aid highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	100, 000, 000	\$90, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	-----	+\$10, 000, 000
H. 88	Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----	+\$1, 000, 000
H. 88	Public lands highways (liquidation of con- tract authorization)-----	1, 000, 000	750, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	+\$250, 000
Total, Department of Commerce-----		181, 680, 854	133, 750, 000	181, 570, 000	-\$110, 854	+\$47, 820, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
H. 88	Salaries and expenses	(7)	(7)		
H. 88	Revolving fund	10, 000, 000		-10, 000, 000	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT					
H. 88	Operating expenses	338, 000	230, 000	338, 000	+108, 000
	Total, chapter II	192, 018, 854	133, 980, 000	181, 908, 000	+47, 928, 000
CHAPTER III					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES					
H. 88	Claims	(4, 320, 000)	(4, 320, 000)	(4, 320, 000)	
H. 88	Retired pay	(10, 500, 000)	(8, 000, 000)	(8, 000, 000)	
S. —	Retired pay	(14, 000, 000)		(14, 000, 000)	(+14, 000, 000)
S. —	Military personnel, Army	(175, 894, 000)		(150, 000, 000)	(+150, 000, 000)
S. —	Military personnel, Air Force	(119, 733, 000)		(110, 000, 000)	(+110, 000, 000)
	Total, chapter III	⁸ (324, 447, 000)	⁸ (12, 320, 000)	⁸ (286, 320, 000)	(+274, 000, 000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

(1) Docu- ment No.	(2) Department or agency	(3) Budget estimate	(4) Amount as passed the House	(5) Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					(6) Estimate, 1955	(7) House bill
H. 88	CHAPTER IV FOREIGN OPERATIONS MUTUAL SECURITY Contributions to the United Nations ex- panded program of technical assistance----	\$8, 000, 000	⁹ (\$4, 000, 000)	⁹ (\$8, 000, 000)	—\$8, 000, 000	(+\$4, 000, 000)
H. 88	INDEPENDENT OFFICES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK Administrative expenses-----	(70, 000)	(40, 000)	(70, 000)	-----	(+30, 000)
	Total, chapter IV-----	8, 000, 000	⁹ (4, 000, 000)	(8, 000, 000)	—8, 000, 000	(+4, 000, 000)
S. 14	CHAPTER V INDEPENDENT OFFICES Federal Civil Defense Administration: Sur- veys, plans, and research-----	12, 000, 000	-----	12, 000, 000	-----	+12, 000, 000
H. 106	Federal Communications Commission: Sal- aries and expenses-----	85, 000	85, 000	85, 000	-----	-----
H. 88	Federal Power Commission: Salaries and ex- penses-----	¹⁰ 100, 000	¹⁰ 100, 000	¹⁰ 100, 000	-----	-----

S.	—	General Services Administration: Expenses, general supply fund-----	11 (258, 000)	-----	11 (258, 000)	-----	(+258, 000)
H.	88	National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000	240, 000	240, 000	—60, 000	-----
		Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission-----	-----	-----	21, 000	+21, 000	+21, 000
		VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
H.	88	Compensation and pensions-----	240, 000, 000	240, 000, 000	240, 000, 000	-----	-----
H.	88	Readjustment benefits-----	155, 000, 000	155, 000, 000	155, 000, 000	-----	-----
H.	88	Grants to Republic of Philippines-----	720, 000	611, 000	611, 000	—109, 000	-----
		Total, Veterans' Administration-----	395, 720, 000	395, 611, 000	395, 611, 000	—109, 000	-----
		Total, chapter V-----	408, 205, 000	396, 036, 000	408, 057, 000	—148, 000	+12, 021, 000
		CHAPTER VI					
		DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
		BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
H.	88	Management of lands and resources-----	350, 000	350, 000	350, 000	-----	-----
		NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
H.	88	Jones Point Bridge-----	675, 000	600, 000	600, 000	—75, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Amount as passed the House (4)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1955 (6)	House bill (7)
H. 88	CHAPTER VI—Continued DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE Salaries and expenses	\$2, 570, 000	\$2, 570, 000	\$2, 570, 000		
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
H. 88	Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey	400, 000	200, 000	200, 000	—\$200, 000	
H. 103	John Marshall Bicentennial Commission	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000		
	Total, chapter VI	4, 005, 000	3, 730, 000	3, 730, 000	—275, 000	
	CHAPTER VII DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
H. 88	Grants to States for unemployment compen- sation and employment service adminis- tration	(12)	(12)	(12)		

S. 20	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees-----	13, 000, 000	-----	13, 000, 000	-----	+ 13, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	13, 000, 000	-----	13, 000, 000	-----	+ 13, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
H. 88	Payments to school districts-----	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	-----	-----
H. 88	Assistance for school construction-----	13 48, 500, 000	13 48, 500, 000	13 48, 500, 000	-----	-----
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
S. --	Assistance to States, general-----	(¹⁴)	-----	(¹⁴)	-----	-----
S. 16	Indian health activities-----	15 (125, 000)	-----	15 (125, 000)	-----	(+ 125, 000)
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
H. 88	Grants to States for public assistance-----	238, 000, 000	238, 000, 000	238, 000, 000	-----	-----
	BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE					
H. 88	Salaries and expenses-----	(11, 240, 000)	(10, 000, 000)	(11, 240, 000)	-----	(+ 1, 240, 000)
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
H. 88	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services-----	(28, 000)	(-----)	(28, 000)	-----	(+ 28, 000)
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	306, 500, 000	306, 500, 000	306, 500, 000	-----	(+ 1, 393, 000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Amount as passed the House (4)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1955 (6)	House bill (7)
H. 88	CHAPTER VII—Continued					
	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
	Salaries and expenses-----	(\$256, 000)	(\$256, 000)	(\$256, 000)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter VII-----	319, 500, 000	306, 500, 000	319, 500, 000	-----	+ \$13, 000, 000
H. 88	CHAPTER VIII					
	PUBLIC WORKS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	Southwestern Power Administration:					
	Operation and maintenance-----	-----	400, 000	400, 000	+ \$400, 000	-----
	Total, chapter VIII-----	-----	400, 000	400, 000	+ 400, 000	-----
H. 88	CHAPTER IX					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
	Salaries and expenses-----	(800, 000)	(600, 000)	(800, 000)	-----	(+ 200, 000)
H. 88	Contributions to international organizations-	(16)	-----	(16)	-----	-----

H. 88	Missions to international organizations-----	(12, 500)	(12, 500)	(12, 500)	-----	-----
H. 88	International contingencies-----	(200, 000)	(75, 000)	(200, 000)	-----	(+ 125, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
S. 18	Salaries and expenses, United States attor- neys and marshals-----	300, 000	-----	300, 000	-----	+ 300, 000
H. 88	Salaries and expenses, United States attor- neys and marshals-----	250, 000	200, 000	200, 000	- 50, 000	-----
	Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry:					
H. 88	1954-----	198, 267	198, 267	198, 267	-----	-----
H. 88	1955-----	870, 000	870, 000	870, 000	-----	-----
H. 88	Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	-----	-----
H. 88	Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 500, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	- 250, 000	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
H. 88	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	207, 000	180, 000	180, 000	- 27, 000	-----
H. 88	Support of United States prisoners-----	600, 000	600, 000	600, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	5, 025, 267	4, 398, 267	4, 698, 267	- 327, 000	+ 300, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Amount as passed the House (4)	Amount recommended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1955 (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER IX—Continued THE JUDICIARY					
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
H. 88	Care of the building and grounds-----	\$12, 500	\$12, 500	\$12, 500	-----	-----
	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
S. 19	Salaries and expenses-----	13, 300	-----	13, 300	-----	+\$13, 300
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
S. 19	Salaries of judges-----	864, 500	-----	864, 500	-----	+\$864, 500
H. 88	Salaries of judges-----	101, 000	50, 000	50, 000	-\$51, 000	-----
H. 88	Salaries of supporting personnel-----	145, 300	86, 000	86, 000	-59, 300	-----
H. 88	Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	380, 000	380, 000	380, 000	-----	-----
H. 88	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	116, 725	45, 000	45, 000	-71, 725	-----
H. 88	Salaries of referees-----	(25, 500)	(20, 800)	(20, 800)	(-4, 700)	-----

H. 88	Expenses of referees-----	(34, 575)	(34, 575)	(34, 575)	-----	-----
	Total, the Judiciary-----	1, 633, 325	573, 500	1, 451, 300	- 182, 025	+ 877, 800
	Total, chapter IX-----	6, 658, 592	4, 971, 767	6, 149, 567	- 509, 025	+ 1, 177, 800
	CHAPTER X					
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
S. 27	Salaries and expenses-----	85, 000		85, 000		+ 85, 000
	COAST GUARD					
S. —	Operating expenses-----	¹⁷ (1, 100, 000)		¹⁷ (1, 100, 000)		(+ 1, 100, 000)
S. —	Retired pay-----	¹⁷ (584, 000)		¹⁷ (584, 000)		(+ 584, 000)
S. —	Reserve training-----	¹⁷ (46, 000)		¹⁷ (46, 000)		(+ 46, 000)
	Total, Treasury Department-----	85, 000		85, 000		+ 85, 000
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
H. 88	Foreign mail transportation, 1947-----	¹⁸ (25, 000)	¹⁸ (25, 000)	¹⁸ (25, 000)		
	Total, Post Office Department-----	¹⁸ (25, 000)	¹⁸ (25, 000)	¹⁸ (25, 000)		
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
S. 21	Salaries and expenses-----	63, 000		63, 000		+ 63, 000
	Total, Independent Offices-----	63, 000		63, 000		+ 63, 000
	Total, chapter X-----	148, 000		148, 000		+ 148, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Amount as passed the House (4)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1955 (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER XI DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPERATING EXPENSES					
S. 28	Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion Convention)-----	(19)	-----	(19)	-----	-----
S. 28	Department of Public Health-----	(\$650, 300)	-----	(\$650, 300)	-----	(+ \$650, 300)
S. 28	Public welfare-----	(152, 900)	-----	(152, 900)	-----	(+ 152, 900)
S. 28	Settlement of claims-----	(28, 008)	-----	(28, 008)	-----	(+ 28, 008)
S. 28	Judgments-----	(10, 587)	-----	(10, 587)	-----	(+ 10, 587)
S. 28	Audited claims-----	(155, 095)	-----	(155, 095)	-----	(+ 155, 095)
	Total, operating expense-----	(996, 890)	-----	(996, 890)	-----	(+ 996, 890)
	CAPITAL OUTLAY					
H. 88	Capital outlay, miscellaneous-----	(28, 900)	(\$26, 500)	(26, 500)	(- \$2, 400)	-----
	Total, chapter XI-----	(1, 025, 790)	(26, 500)	(1, 023, 390)	(- 2, 400)	(+ 996, 890)

CHAPTER XII and XII A

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Salaries and expense allowance of Senators.
mileage of the President of the Senate and
of Senators, and salary and expense allow-
ance of the Vice President

S.	22	Compensation of Senators-----	320, 001	-----	-----	-----	+ 320, 001
S.	22	Compensation of the Vice President of the United States-----	1, 667	-----	-----	-----	+ 1, 667
		Office of the Secretary: Joint recording fa- cilities-----	-----	-----	+ 3, 905	-----	+ 3, 905
		Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For adjustment of salaries-----	-----	-----	+ 140	-----	+ 140
		Joint Committee on the Economic Report, salaries and expenses-----	-----	-----	+ 3, 800	-----	+ 3, 800
		Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
S.	22	Furniture-----	5, 000	-----	-----	-----	+ 5, 000
S.	22	Miscellaneous items-----	51, 950	-----	-----	-----	+ 51, 950
S.	22	Packing boxes-----	500	-----	-----	-----	+ 500
S.	22	Postage stamps-----	115	-----	-----	-----	+ 115
		Total, Senate-----	379, 233	-----	+ 7, 845	-----	+ 387, 078

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	Amount as passed the House (4)	Amount recommended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimate, 1955 (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER XII and XII A—Continued LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
H. 105	Salaries of Members	\$1,468,000	\$1,468,000	\$1,468,000		
	Office of the Clerk: Joint recording facilities			3,460	+\$3,460	+\$3,460
H. 105	Coordinator of Information	2,000	2,000	2,000		
H. 105	Majority leader	5,400	5,400	5,400		
H. 105	Folding documents	10,000	10,000	10,000		
	Total, House of Representatives	1,485,400	1,485,400	1,488,860	+\$3,460	+\$3,460
	CAPITOL POLICE					
H. 105	Capitol Police Board	3,420	3,420	3,420		
	Capitol Police Board			56,691	+\$56,691	+\$56,691
	Total, Capitol Police Board	3,420	3,420	60,111	+\$56,691	+\$56,691

S. 22	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL	16, 000		16, 000		+ 16, 000
H. 88	Capitol Buildings-----					
S. 22	Capitol Grounds-----	611, 000	611, 000	611, 000		
H. 88	Senate Office Building-----	43, 000		43, 000		+ 43, 000
	House Office Buildings-----	25, 000			-25, 000	
	Additional House Office Building-----		20 2, 000, 000	20 5, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000	+ 3, 000, 000
	Additional Senate Office Building-----					
	Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	695, 000	2, 611, 000	5, 670, 000	+ 4, 975, 000	+ 3, 059, 000
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
H. 88	Printing and binding-----	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000		
	Total, chapter XII and XIII-----	3, 263, 053	4, 799, 820	8, 306, 049	+ 5, 042, 996	+ 3, 506, 229
	CHAPTER XIII					
	JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS					
S. 25	Judgments and authorized claims-----	3, 234, 377		3, 234, 377		+ 3, 234, 377
H. 104	Judgments and authorized claims-----	6, 269, 842	6, 269, 842	6, 269, 842		
	Total, chapter XIII-----	9, 504, 219	6, 269, 842	9, 504, 219		+ 3, 234, 377
	Grand total-----	952, 002, 718	857, 187, 429	938, 402, 835	- 13, 599, 883	+ 81, 215, 406

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

- ¹ Continues available uncommitted balances through Dec. 31, 1955.
- ² Authority to transfer not to exceed \$910,000.
- ³ Authority to transfer not to exceed \$840,000.
- ⁴ Also language increasing the limitation from \$6,460,000 to \$6,860,000.
- ⁵ Requested increase of \$100,000 in limitation.
- ⁶ Increase of \$75,000 in limitation.
- ⁷ Authority to transfer an additional \$224,000.
- ⁸ To be derived by transfer from available appropriations.
- ⁹ To be derived by transfer from "Mutual Defense Assistance, Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific, 1955."
- ¹⁰ And increase in limitation on travel from \$220,000 to \$230,000.
- ¹¹ To be derived by transfer from "Defense Public Works, community facilities."
- ¹² Language change.

- ¹³ Also language making available an estimated amount of \$21,500,000 from previous appropriations.
- ¹⁴ Increases limitation for personal services from \$2,400,000 to \$2,418,000.
- ¹⁵ To be derived by transfer from "Retired pay of commissioned officers," fiscal year 1955.
- ¹⁶ Authority requested to make available not to exceed \$75,000 additional for contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.
- ¹⁷ To be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements."
- ¹⁸ To be derived by transfer from "Railway mail service 1947."
- ¹⁹ Language making this appropriation available for the payment of members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department.
- ²⁰ A floor amendment eliminated the planning funds for an additional House office building and substituted \$2,000,000 for construction.

Calendar No. 139

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4903

[Report No. 138]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 13, 1955

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the 'Treasury' not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955") for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1 CHAPTER I
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
6 for plant and animal disease and pest control, ~~\$500,000~~
7 ~~\$700,000~~, to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679
8 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of out-
9 breaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution
10 approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), to the extent
11 necessary to meet emergency conditions.

12 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

13 The funds appropriated under this head in the Third
14 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain avail-
15 able until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of
16 Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out
17 emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1955
18 agricultural conservation program, formulated under the
19 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended,
20 in counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as
21 subject to damages by excessive wind erosion: *Provided*,
22 That said funds may be expended without regard to the
23 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-
24 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
25 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States

1 and individual farmers without regard to any other provision
2 of law: *Provided further, That said funds may be used to*
3 *reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by*
4 *Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855),*
5 *for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of*
6 *Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes author-*
7 *ized herein.*

8 CHAPTER II

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to
12 transfer not to exceed \$650,000 to the appropriation "Sal-
13 aries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", and
14 not to exceed \$190,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and
15 expenses, Weather Bureau", from the following appropria-
16 tions to the Department of Commerce:

17 "Export control, Bureau of Foreign Commerce", fiscal
18 year 1955;

19 "Maritime training, maritime activities", fiscal year
20 1955;

21 "State marine schools, maritime activities", fiscal year
22 1955;

23 "Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies
24 maritime activities", fiscal year 1955;

1 “Testing and research laboratory, Bureau of Public
2 Roads”; and

3 “Construction of laboratories, National Bureau of
4 Standards”.

5 *CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION*

6 *CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT*

7 *For an additional amount for “Claims, Federal Airport*
8 *Act”, to remain available until expended as follows: Mercer*
9 *County Airport, Trenton, New Jersey, not to exceed*
10 *\$110,854; to be derived by transfer from unobligated bal-*
11 *ances of amounts heretofore appropriated for “Claims,*
12 *Federal Airport Act”.*

13 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

14 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

15 For an additional amount for “Payments to air carriers”,
16 ~~\$5,000,000~~ *\$15,200,000*, to remain available until ex-
17 pended.

18 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

19 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

20 For an additional amount for “Operating-differential sub-
21 sidies”, ~~\$35,000,000~~ *\$60,000,000*, to remain available until
22 expended.

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET FACILITIES

For expenses of repair and installation of mooring facilities and restoration of cathodic installations at reserve fleet locations, \$970,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The limitation under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities", is increased from "\$150,000" to "~~\$225,000~~" "\$250,000".

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for Reserve Fleet expenses is increased from "\$6,460,000" to "\$6,860,000".

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways", to remain available until expended, ~~\$90,000,000~~ \$100,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1954.

1 FOREST HIGHWAYS

2 For an additional amount for "Forest highways", to
 3 remain available until expended, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,000,000,
 4 which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appro-
 5 priated for the fiscal year 1955.

6 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 7 AUTHORIZATION)

8 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the
 9 contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-
 10 Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73), ~~\$750,000~~
 11 \$1,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized
 12 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 17 \$224,000, to be derived by transfer from the "Revolving
 18 fund, Small Business Administration", for administrative
 19 expenses in connection with activities financed under said
 20 fund.

21 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

23 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

24 Operating Expenses

25 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
 26 ~~\$230,000~~ \$338,000.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

CLAIMS

For an additional amount for "Claims", \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy", fiscal year 1955.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$8,000,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy", fiscal year 1955.

For additional amounts for the following appropriations of not to exceed the respective amounts stated:

"Claims", Department of Defense, \$4,320,000;

"Retired pay", Department of Defense, \$22,000,000;

"Military personnel, Army", \$150,000,000;

"Military personnel, Air Force", \$110,000,000; the foregoing amounts under this head to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation only during the fiscal year 1955 as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the department concerned shall be available for the payment of claims certi-

1 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the
2 amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 “Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment
5 to War)”, fiscal years 1941–1946, \$6,750:

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

7 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year
8 1940, \$278.44;

9 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year
10 1943, \$13,083.19;

11 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal
12 year 1943, \$6,625.43;

13 “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, fiscal year 1946,
14 \$17,747.99;

15 “Fuel, Navy”, fiscal year 1948, \$546.72; and

16 “Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
17 \$6,472.91.

18 CHAPTER IV

19 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

20 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 MUTUAL SECURITY

22 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED

23 PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

24 For an additional amount for “Contributions to the
25 United Nations expanded program of technical assistance”,

1 for United States contributions during the period ending
 2 June 30, 1955, ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$8,000,000.

3 The sums provided in the foregoing paragraph shall be
 4 derived by transfer from the appropriation contained in
 5 Public Law 778, Eighty-third Congress, for assistance au-
 6 thorized by section 121 of Public Law 665, Eighty-third
 7 Congress.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

10 LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

11 The limitation under this head in the Export-Import
 12 Bank of Washington and Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
 13 tion Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for
 14 administrative expenses is increased from "\$1,070,000" to
 15 ~~"\$1,110,000"~~ "\$1,140,000".

16 CHAPTER V

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

18 *FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION*

19 *SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH*

20 *For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for*
 21 *studies and research to develop measures and plans for*
 22 *evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,*
 23 *as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil*
 24 *Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as*

1 *authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5*
2 *U. S. C. 55a), \$12,000,000, to remain available until*
3 *expended.*

4 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$85,000.

8 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
12 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount
13 available for travel expenses is increased from "\$220,000"
14 to "\$230,000".

15 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

16 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

17 *For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply*
18 *fund", \$258,000, to be derived by transfer from "Defense*
19 *public works, community facilities'".*

20 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$240,000.

1 SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

2 *For necessary expenses of the Commission in preparing,*
3 *in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 19,*
4 *1949 (63 Stat. 620), a comprehensive plan for the celebra-*
5 *tion of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the*
6 *Soo Locks, including services as authorized by section 15*
7 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates*
8 *not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and transportation*
9 *and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for*
10 *members serving without compensation, \$21,000, to remain*
11 *available until June 30, 1956.*

12 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

13 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

14 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
15 sions", \$240,000,000, to remain available until expended.

16 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

17 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
18 \$155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of
21 the Philippines", \$611,000.

1 CHAPTER VI
2 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
6 resources", \$350,000.

7 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
8 JONES POINT BRIDGE

9 For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans,
10 specifications, and estimates for the construction of a bridge
11 over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the
12 Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964) ; \$600,000;
13 to remain available until expended.

14 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 for control of forest pests, \$2,570,000.

19 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS
22 TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

23 For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital
24 Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional
25 Planning Council to jointly conduct a survey of the present

1 and future mass transportation needs of the National Cap-
2 ital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act
3 of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and
4 recommendations to the President, including transportation
5 expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-
6 sistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission
8 and Council serving without compensation, \$200,000, to
9 be immediately available and to remain available until
10 June 30, 1956.

11 JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

12 COMMISSION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
14 the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), \$10,000, to
15 remain available until December 31, 1955.

16 CHAPTER VII

17 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

18 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

19 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

20 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

21 Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal
22 year 1955 shall be available for expenses necessary for
23 carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended
24 (Public Law 767, approved September 1, 1954).

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

2 *For an additional amount for unemployment compensa-*
3 *tion for Federal employees, \$13,000,000, to remain available*
4 *until expended.*

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

6 WELFARE

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
10 tricts", \$20,000,000.

11 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school con-
13 struction", \$48,500,000; and said appropriation and the
14 unexpended balances of amounts heretofore appropriated
15 under this head and under the head "School construction"
16 shall, to the extent that they are or may become unobligated,
17 be merged and such amounts shall be available, and remain
18 available until expended, for the program of school con-
19 struction as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
20 as amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
21 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 271-311): *Provided*, That
22 the limitations under this head in the Supplemental Approp-
23 riation Act, 1954, and in the Department of Health, Edu-
24 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the
25 amounts available for carrying out title IV of Public Law

1 815, as amended, are repealed: *Provided further*, That
2 nothing herein shall (1) increase the amounts previously
3 available for title II of Public Law 815, or (2) otherwise
4 than as expressly herein provided affect the limitation im-
5 posed by section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public
6 Law 731).

7 *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

8 *ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL*

9 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
10 *Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955,*
11 *on the amount available for personal services, is increased*
12 *from “\$2,400,000” to \$2,418,000”.*

13 *INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES*

14 *For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General*
15 *to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68*
16 *Stat. 674), including services as authorized by section 15*
17 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of*
18 *passenger motor vehicles; and the purposes set forth in sec-*
19 *tions 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act;*
20 *\$125,000, to be derived by transfer from “Retired pay of*
21 *commissioned officers”, fiscal year 1955.*

22 *SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

23 *GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*

24 *For an additional amount for “Grants to States for*
25 *public assistance”, \$238,000,000.*

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, and the
Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, to be expended
from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
vivors Insurance", is increased from "\$69,400,000" to
~~"\$79,400,000"~~ "\$80,640,000": *Provided*, That such
amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost
of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for
verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for
disability determinations under title II of the Social Security
Act, as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
Office of Field Services", \$28,000, to be transferred from
the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.*

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
(TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund)", \$256,000, to be
derived from the railroad retirement account.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration", \$400,000.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$600,000~~ \$800,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas", fiscal year 1955.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for additional contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, as authorized by the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 736), in an amount not to exceed \$75,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$12,500, to be derived by transfer from "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1955.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", ~~\$75,000~~ \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from "Educational aid for China and Korea".

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", ~~\$200,000~~ \$500,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$198,267, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$870,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,100,000.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles and
5 three aircraft in addition to those heretofore provided,
6 \$1,250,000.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
10 Bureau of Prisons", \$180,000.

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
13 prisoners", \$600,000.

14 THE JUDICIARY

15 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

16 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

17 For an additional amount for "Care of the building
18 and grounds", \$12,500, to remain available until June 30,
19 1956, of which \$8,500 shall be available for expenditure
20 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
21 amended, for purchase and installation of a sound reinforcing
22 system in the courtroom and adjacent areas and of a tape
23 recording system, including necessary incidental expenses.

1 *COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS*2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
4 *\$13,300.*

5 *COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER*6 *JUDICIAL SERVICES*7 *SALARIES OF JUDGES*

8 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",*
9 *~~\$50,000~~ \$914,500.*

10 *SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL*

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting*
12 *personnel", \$86,000.*

13 *FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS*

14 *For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-*
15 *missioners", \$380,000.*

16 *TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES*

17 *For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellane-*
18 *ous expenses", \$45,000.*

19 *SALARIES OF REFEREES*

20 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",*
21 *\$20,800, to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-*
22 *lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended*
23 *(11 U. S. C. 68).*

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$34,575, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$85,000.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$1,100,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements".

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$584,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements".

RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Reserve training", \$46,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements".

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the postal revenues)

3 FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
5 mail transportation", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from
6 the appropriation "Railway mail service", fiscal year 1947.

7 *THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES*8 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

9 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
10 *\$63,000.*

11 CHAPTER XI

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 *OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL*

14 *The limitation of \$10,000 for the settlement of claims*
15 *not in excess of \$250 each in accordance with the Act of*
16 *February 11, 1929, as amended, contained in the District*
17 *of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, is increased to*
18 *\$12,500.*

19 *OPERATING EXPENSES*20 *METROPOLITAN POLICE*

21 *The appropriation for "Metropolitan Police (additional*
22 *municipal services, American Legion Convention)", con-*
23 *tained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955,*
24 *shall be available for payment at basic salary rates for serv-*
25 *ices performed from August 25 to September 7, 1954, both*

1 *inclusive, by members of the uniformed force of the Fire*
 2 *Department in excess of their regular tour of duty (but not*
 3 *to exceed a total of twelve hours overtime pay to any indi-*
 4 *vidual member performing service within such period).*

5 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

6 *For an additional amount for "Department of Public*
 7 *Health", \$650,300.*

8 PUBLIC WELFARE

9 *For an additional amount for "Department of Public*
 10 *Welfare", \$152,900.*

11 CAPITAL OUTLAY

12 CAPITAL OUTLAY, MISCELLANEOUS

13 *For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, miscel-*
 14 *laneous", for improvement of Pier No. 5, Washington*
 15 *Channel, \$26,500.*

16 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

17 *For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved*
 18 *by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of*
 19 *the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;*
 20 *46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$28,008.*

21 JUDGMENTS

22 *For the payment of final judgments rendered against*
 23 *the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document*
 24 *Numbered 28 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$10,587, together*
 25 *with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the*

1 *interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such*
2 *judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became*
3 *due until the date of payment.*

4 *AUDITED CLAIMS*

5 *For an additional amount for the payment of claims,*
6 *certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District*
7 *of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which*
8 *have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the*
9 *District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title*
10 *47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952*
11 *and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document*
12 *Numbered 28 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$155,095, to-*
13 *gether with such further sums as may be necessary to pay*
14 *the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding*
15 *4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July*
16 *10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).*

17 *DIVISION OF EXPENSES*

18 *The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of*
19 *Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,*
20 *be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,*
21 *as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act*
22 *of 1955.*

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF SENATORS,
MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF
SENATORS, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE
OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF SENATORS

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators," as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$320,001.

COMPENSATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for "Compensation of the Vice President of the United States", as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,667.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for the office of the Secretary, \$3,905, to be available, effective April 1, 1955, for the compensation of one director of photography, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$5,100 and one laboratory technician, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$4,020.

1 *Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For*
 2 *an additional amount for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms*
 3 *and Doorkeeper, \$140: Provided, That effective April 1,*
 4 *1955, the basic rate of compensation of the chief cabinet-*
 5 *maker shall be \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200.*

6 *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

7 *Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For an addi-*
 8 *tional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Com-*
 9 *mittee on the Economic Report, \$3,800.*

10 *Furniture: For an additional amount for materials for*
 11 *furniture and repairs of same and for the purchase of*
 12 *furniture, \$5,000.*

13 *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for*
 14 *"Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, \$51,950.*

15 *Packing boxes: For an additional amount for "Packing*
 16 *boxes", \$500.*

17 *Postage stamps: For an additional amount for "Postage*
 18 *stamps", for office of Secretary, \$115.*

19 *Notwithstanding any provision of law, service hereto-*
 20 *fore or hereafter performed as an employee of the Republi-*
 21 *can Senatorial Campaign Committee or the Democratic*
 22 *Senatorial Campaign Committee shall be considered for the*
 23 *purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29,*
 24 *1930, as amended, to be service as an employee in the legis-*
 25 *lative branch of the Government within the classes of officers*

1 *and employees made eligible for the benefits of such Act*
 2 *by the Act of July 13, 1937.*

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 SALARIES OF MEMBERS

5 For an additional amount for compensation of Members,
 6 \$1,468,000.

7 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

8 *Office of the Clerk: For the employment effective April*
 9 *1, 1955, of an administrative assistant to the Coordinator*
 10 *of the Joint Recording Facility, at the basic salary rate of*
 11 *\$4,800 per annum; a film librarian at the basic salary rate*
 12 *of \$2,500 per annum; and a secretary at the basic salary*
 13 *rate of \$2,220 per annum in lieu of \$1,500 basic per*
 14 *annum, \$3,460.*

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

16 Office of the Coordinator of Information: For an addi-
 17 tional amount, \$2,000.

18 Automobile for the majority leader: For an additional
 19 amount, \$5,400.

20 Folding documents: For an additional amount, \$10,000.

21 CAPITOL POLICE

22 Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount, ~~\$3,420.~~

23 Capitol Police Board: For additional amounts for
 24 "Capitol Police Board", as follows: fiscal year 1954,
 25 \$21,139; fiscal year 1955, \$38,972.

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

3 *Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for*
4 *“Capitol Buildings”, \$16,000, of which \$12,500 shall be*
5 *available for such expenditures, including personal and other*
6 *services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the*
7 *Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of*
8 *the Capitol Building and to submit recommendations and*
9 *estimates of cost for improved illumination, including related*
10 *architectural treatment.*

11 Capitol grounds: For reconstruction, repair, alteration,
12 and improvement of the areas of the United States Capitol
13 grounds located above and in the vicinity of the legislative
14 garage, situated north of Constitution Avenue between New
15 Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, including expendi-
16 tures for personal and other services and all other necessary
17 items, \$611,000, to remain available until expended.

18 SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

19 *For an additional amount for “Senate Office Building”,*
20 *\$43,000.*

21 CHAPTER XII A

22 ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

23 SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be con-
24 structed on a site approved by the House Office Building
25 Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or

1 under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be
 2 submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an addi-
 3 tional fireproof office building for the use of the House of
 4 Representatives, including such necessary access facilities
 5 over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or
 6 necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

7 SEC. 1202. (a) If the site upon which the building
 8 authorized to be constructed by section 12A (1) of this Act
 9 is not within the United States Capitol Grounds as defined
 10 in the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the United
 11 States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for
 12 other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs.
 13 193a-193m), the Architect is authorized to acquire such site
 14 by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and upon acquisi-
 15 tion of such site and completion of the building, such build-
 16 ing, and the grounds, sidewalks, and facilities surrounding it,
 17 shall be subject to the provisions of (1) of the Act of May 4,
 18 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175) (relating to the
 19 control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building),
 20 and (2) the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the
 21 United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof,
 22 and for other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40
 23 U. S. C., sec. 193a-193m).

24 (b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under
 25 subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the Act

1 entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of land in the
2 District of Columbia for the use of the United States",
3 approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

4 SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this Act
5 there is hereby appropriated \$2,000,000, to remain available
6 until expended; and there are hereby authorized to be appro-
7 priated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry
8 out this Act.

9 SEC. 1204. This subchapter may be cited as the
10 "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955".

11 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

12 PRINTING AND BINDING

13 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding",
14 \$700,000.

15 CHAPTER XII A

16 ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

17 SEC. 1201. *There is hereby authorized to be constructed*
18 *on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission,*
19 *in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direc-*
20 *tion of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to,*
21 *and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof*
22 *office building for the use of the House of Representatives,*
23 *including such necessary equipment, such necessary con-*
24 *nections with the Capitol Power Plant and other utilities,*
25 *such necessary access facilities over or under public streets,*

1 such other appurtenant or necessary facilities, such changes
2 in the present House Office Buildings and mechanical and
3 other changes necessitated thereby, and such changes in or
4 additions to the present subway systems, as may be approved
5 by such Commission.

6 SEC. 1202. (a) The Architect of the Capitol is au-
7 thorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by pur-
8 chase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, such publicly
9 or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia
10 (including streets, avenues, roads, highways, alleys, or parts
11 thereof) located south of Independence Avenue in the
12 vicinity of the United States Capitol Grounds as may be
13 approved by the House Office Building Commission for the
14 purposes of section 1201 of this chapter or for additions
15 to the United States Capitol Grounds. Notwithstanding
16 any other provision of law, any street, avenue, road, high-
17 way, alley, or part thereof, acquired pursuant to this sub-
18 section shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of
19 the District of Columbia in accordance with any request
20 therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the ap-
21 proval of the House Office Building Commission. Square
22 numbered 636 in the District of Columbia (which is now
23 part of the new House of Representatives Office Building
24 site) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. Any
25 real property owned by the United States and located south

1 of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the Capitol
2 Grounds shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol,
3 made with the approval of the House Office Building Com-
4 mission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the
5 Architect of the Capitol without reimbursement or transfer
6 of funds. At such time or times as may be fixed by order
7 of the House Office Building Commission, (1) any real
8 property acquired under, or made available for the purposes
9 of, this chapter shall become part of the United States
10 Capitol Grounds and subject to the Act entitled "An Act
11 to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to
12 regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes", approved
13 July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m, 212a, and
14 212b), and (2) the building and all facilities constructed
15 pursuant to section 1201 of this chapter shall become sub-
16 ject to such Act approved July 31, 1946, and to the provi-
17 sions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of
18 the House Office Building contained in the Act approved
19 May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175).

20 (b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under
21 subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the
22 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of land
23 in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States",
24 approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

(c) When any real property has been acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to provide for the demolition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to lease any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to provide for the maintenance and protection of such property.

SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this chapter there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by the House Office Building Commission to be required for the purposes of this chapter: Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of such Commission is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.

SEC. 1204. This chapter may be cited as the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955".

1 CHAPTER XIII
2 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
3 JUDGMENTS

4 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
5 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
6 audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-
7 ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
8 by United States district courts and the United States Court
9 of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered*
10 *25 and House Document Numbered 104, Eighty-fourth*
11 *Congress, ~~\$6,269,842~~ \$9,504,219*, together with such
12 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
13 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
14 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
15 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
16 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
17 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
18 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
19 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
20 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
21 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
22 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
23 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SEC. 1401. The following appropriations to the departments and agencies shall be available during the current fiscal year for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) :

Department of Agriculture:

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses";

Forest Service: Such appropriations as are available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms, or allowances therefor, under said Act;

Department of Defense—Civil Functions: Department of the Army:

Rivers and harbors and flood control:

"Construction, general";

"Operation and maintenance, general";

"General expenses";

"Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries";

Canal Zone Government:

"Operating expenses";

Department of the Interior:

1 Bureau of Reclamation:

2 “Construction and rehabilitation”;

3 “Operation and maintenance”;

4 National Park Service:

5 “Management and protection”;

6 “Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical
7 facilities”;

8 Department of Justice:

9 Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries
10 and expenses”;

11 Post Office Department:

12 “Administration”;

13 “Operations”;

14 “Facilities”; and

15 Treasury Department:

16 Bureau of Customs, “Salaries and expenses”.

17 SEC. 1402. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
19 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
20 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against
21 the Government of the United States or who is a member of
22 an organization of Government employees that asserts the
23 right to strike against the Government of the United States,

1 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
6 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-
7 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-
8 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
9 strike against the Government of the United States, or that
10 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
11 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
12 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
13 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
14 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
15 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
16 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
17 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
18 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
19 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
20 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
21 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
22 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
23 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
2 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
3 existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4903

[Report No. 138]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for
other purposes.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 13, 1955

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 15, 1955
For actions of April 14, 1955
84th-1st, No. 62

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill and agreed to additional funds for school lunches. Both Houses received President's message asking that U. S. join Organization for Trade Cooperation. House passed State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to repeal REA State formula. (Continued at end of Digest.)

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4903 (pp. 3735, 3738-49). Sens. Hayden, Russell, Chavez, Ellender, Bridges, Saltonstall, and Young were appointed Senate conferees (p. 3749). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Kerr to add \$7,000,000 for the school lunch program (pp. 3747-9). Agreed to a committee amendment providing funds for unemployment compensation for Federal employees (p. 3744).

During debate on the bill, Sen. Douglas and Sen. Williams urged more accurate budget estimates in order to reduce the number of supplemental items (pp. 3739-40), Sen. Case (S. Dak.) commended the appropriation of additional funds for forest roads (pp. 3738-9), and Sens. Johnson (Tex.) and Thye commended the staffs of the Appropriations Committee (pp. 3733-4).

The bill had been reported on April 13 ~~during recess~~, with amendments (S. Rept. 138)(p. 3723).

As passed by the Senate, the bill includes the following items for this Department: Emergency outbreaks of animal diseases and pests, \$700,000; control of forest pests, \$2,570,000; and language extending availability of funds for wind erosion control and to repay a temporary allocation of \$5,000,000 from the President's disaster relief fund to reactivate the program.

2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Both Houses received from the President a message recommending that the U. S. join the Organization for Trade Cooperation (H. Doc. 140); to House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee (pp. 3723, 3760-2).

3. MARKETING. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 so as to provide a penalty for falsely making, issuing, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate of inspection or grade marking issued by AMS; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee (pp. 3723, 3811).
4. ROADS. Both Houses received from the Commerce Department a report on the progress and feasibility of toll roads (pp. 3724, 3811) (H. Doc. 139); to Public Works Committees.
5. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to amend the Penalty Mail Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3724).
6. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received from the Assistant Comptroller General an audit report on the Virgin Islands Corporation (p. 3723).
7. LIBRARIES; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; WHEAT; TRANSPORTATION. Received petitions, etc., favoring additional rural library facilities, additional acreage allotments, removal of the Canadian embargo on Selkirk wheat, and elimination of the bulk commodity exemption regarding inland water carriers (pp. 3724-7).
8. RECLAMATION. S. 500, to authorize the Colorado River storage project, was made the unfinished business (p. 3755).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 18 (p. 3756).

HOUSE

10. STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed without amendments this bill, H. R. 5502 (pp. 3762-3807). Rejected a series of amendments, offered by Rep. Gross, to delete all funds for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation and the entertainment funds of the Foreign Service; and to reduce building funds of the State Department and U. S. contributions to the United Nations and specialized agencies (pp. 3784-7). Rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Zablocki to increase by \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ million the funds provided for international education exchange activities of the State Department (pp. 3797-3801).
Several Members discussed the pros and cons of the technical assistance program and Rep. Dixon stated "those in charge of the affairs in Iran have testified to me that one of our agricultural agents in the field of Iran is greater protection to all liberty-loving countries than a battleship in the harbor" (pp. 3767-80).
11. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Poage subcommittee ordered reported to the full Agriculture Committee H. R. 4376, amending sec. 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, so as to repeal the State allotment formula (pp. D291-2).
12. PATENTS. Subcommittee ordered reported to the Judiciary Committee, without recommendation, H. R. 2128, to authorize the extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the Armed Forces or by production controls (p. D293).
13. PERSONNEL. Received from the Presidential Adviser on Personnel Management a proposed bill to provide leave of absence for officers and employees stationed outside the U. S. for use in the U. S., its Territories or possessions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3811).

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4903

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 14, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1 CHAPTER I
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
6 for plant and animal disease and pest control, ~~(1)\$500,000~~
7 ~~\$700,000~~, to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679
8 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of out-
9 breaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution
10 approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), to the extent
11 necessary to meet emergency conditions.

12 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

13 The funds appropriated under this head in the Third
14 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain avail-
15 able until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of
16 Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out
17 emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1955
18 agricultural conservation program, formulated under the
19 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended,
20 in counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as
21 subject to damages by excessive wind erosion: *Provided*,
22 That said funds may be expended without regard to the
23 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-
24 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16
25 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States

1 and individual farmers without regard to any other provision
2 of law(2): *Provided further, That said funds may be used to*
3 *reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by*
4 *Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855),*
5 *for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of*
6 *Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes author-*
7 *ized herein.*

8 (3) SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

9 *For an additional amount for "School Lunch Program",*
10 *\$7,000,000.*

11 CHAPTER II

12 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to
15 transfer not to exceed \$650,000 to the appropriation "Sal-
16 aries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", and
17 not to exceed \$190,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and
18 expenses, Weather Bureau", from the following appropria-
19 tions to the Department of Commerce:

20 "Export control, Bureau of Foreign Commerce", fiscal
21 year 1955;

22 "Maritime training, maritime activities", fiscal year
23 1955;

24 "State marine schools, maritime activities", fiscal year
25 1955;

1 “Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies
2 maritime activities”, fiscal year 1955;

3 “Testing and research laboratory, Bureau of Public
4 Roads”; and

5 “Construction of laboratories, National Bureau of
6 Standards”.

7 **(4)** *CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION*

8 *CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT*

9 *For an additional amount for “Claims, Federal Airport*
10 *Act”, to remain available until expended as follows: Mercer*
11 *County Airport, Trenton, New Jersey, not to exceed*
12 *\$110,854; to be derived by transfer from unobligated bal-*
13 *ances of amounts heretofore appropriated for “Claims,*
14 *Federal Airport Act”.*

15 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

16 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

17 For an additional amount for “Payments to air carriers”,
18 **(5)** ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$15,200,000, to remain available until ex-
19 pended.

20 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

21 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

22 For an additional amount for “Operating-differential sub-
23 sidies”, **(6)** ~~\$35,000,000~~ \$60,000,000, to remain available
24 until expended.

(7)REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET FACILITIES

For expenses of repair and installation of mooring facilities and restoration of cathodic installations at reserve fleet locations, \$970,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

**REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)**

The limitation under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities", is increased from "\$150,000" to **(8)**~~"\$225,000"~~ "\$250,000".

(9)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for Reserve Fleet expenses is increased from "\$6,460,000" to "\$6,860,000".

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS**FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS**

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways", to remain available until expended, **(10)**~~\$90,000,000~~ \$100,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1954.

1 FOREST HIGHWAYS

2 For an additional amount for "Forest highways", to
 3 remain available until expended, ~~(11)\$3,000,000~~ \$4,000,-
 4 000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be
 5 appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

6 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

7 AUTHORIZATION)

8 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the
 9 contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-
 10 Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73), ~~(12)\$750,000~~
 11 \$1,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized
 12 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 17 \$224,000, to be derived by transfer from the "Revolving
 18 fund, Small Business Administration", for administrative
 19 expenses in connection with activities financed under said
 20 fund.

21 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

23 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

24 Operating Expenses

25 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
 26 ~~(13)\$230,000~~ \$338,000.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(14) INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

CLAIMS

For an additional amount for “Claims”, \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer from “Military personnel, Navy”, fiscal year 1955.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for “Retired pay”, \$8,000,000, to be derived by transfer from “Military personnel, Navy”, fiscal year 1955.

For additional amounts for the following appropriations of not to exceed the respective amounts stated:

“Claims”, Department of Defense, \$4,320,000;

“Retired pay”, Department of Defense, \$22,000,000;

“Military personnel, Army”, \$150,000,000;

“Military personnel, Air Force”, \$110,000,000; the foregoing amounts under this head to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation only during the fiscal year 1955 as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the department concerned shall be available for the payment of claims certi-

1 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the
2 amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 “Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment
5 to War)”, fiscal years 1941–1946, \$6,750;

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

7 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year
8 1940, \$278.44;

9 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy”, fiscal year
10 1943, \$13,083.19;

11 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal
12 year 1943, \$6,625.43;

13 “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, fiscal year 1946,
14 \$17,747.99;

15 “Fuel, Navy”, fiscal year 1948, \$546.72; and

16 “Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
17 \$6,472.91.

18 CHAPTER IV

19 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

20 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 MUTUAL SECURITY

22 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED

23 PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

24 For an additional amount for “Contributions to the
25 United Nations expanded program of technical assistance”,

1 for United States contributions during the period ending
 2 June 30, 1955, ~~(15)\$4,000,000~~ \$8,000,000.

3 The sums provided in the foregoing paragraph shall be
 4 derived by transfer from the appropriation contained in
 5 Public Law 778, Eighty-third Congress, for assistance au-
 6 thorized by section 121 of Public Law 665, Eighty-third
 7 Congress.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

10 LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

11 The limitation under this head in the Export-Import
 12 Bank of Washington and Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
 13 tion Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for
 14 administrative expenses is increased from “\$1,070,000” to
 15 ~~(16)“\$1,110,000”~~ “\$1,140,000”.

16 CHAPTER V

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

18 ~~(17)~~FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

19 SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

20 *For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for*
 21 *studies and research to develop measures and plans for*
 22 *evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,*
 23 *as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil*
 24 *Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as*

1 *authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5*
2 *U. S. C. 55a), \$12,000,000, to remain available until*
3 *expended.*

4 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$85,000.

8 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
12 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount
13 available for travel expenses is increased from "\$220,000"
14 to "\$230,000".

15 (18) *GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION*

16 *EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND*

17 *For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply*
18 *fund", \$258,000, to be derived by transfer from "Defense*
19 *public works, community facilities".*

20 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$240,000.

1 (19)SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

2 *For necessary expenses of the Commission in preparing,*
3 *in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 19,*
4 *1949 (63 Stat. 620), a comprehensive plan for the celebra-*
5 *tion of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the*
6 *Soo Locks, including services as authorized by section 15*
7 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates*
8 *not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and transportation*
9 *and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for*
10 *members serving without compensation, \$21,000, to remain*
11 *available until June 30, 1956.*

12 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

13 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

14 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
15 sions", \$240,000,000, to remain available until expended.

16 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

17 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",
18 \$155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

20 For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of
21 the Philippines", \$611,000.

1 CHAPTER VI

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
6 resources", \$350,000.

7 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

8 JONES POINT BRIDGE

9 For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans.
10 specifications, and estimates for the construction of a bridge
11 over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the
12 Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964) ; \$600,000 ;
13 to remain available until expended.

14 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 for control of forest pests, \$2,570,000.

19 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS

22 TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

23 For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital
24 Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional
25 Planning Council to jointly conduct a survey of the present

1 and future mass transportation needs of the National Cap-
2 ital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act
3 of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and
4 recommendations to the President, including transportation
5 expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of sub-
6 sistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission
8 and Council serving without compensation, \$200,000, to
9 be immediately available and to remain available until
10 June 30, 1956.

11 JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

12 COMMISSION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
14 the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), \$10,000, to
15 remain available until December 31, 1955.

16 CHAPTER VII

17 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

18 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

19 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

20 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

21 Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal
22 year 1955 shall be available for expenses necessary for
23 carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended
24 (Public Law 767, approved September 1, 1954).

(20) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
EMPLOYEES

3 *For an additional amount for unemployment compensa-*
4 *tion for Federal employees, \$13,000,000, to remain available*
5 *until expended.*

6 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
7 WELFARE

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

10 For an additional amount for “Payments to school dis-
11 tricts”, \$20,000,000.

12 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

13 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school con-
14 struction", \$48,500,000; and said appropriation and the
15 unexpended balances of amounts heretofore appropriated
16 under this head and under the head "School construction"
17 shall, to the extent that they are or may become unobligated,
18 be merged and such amounts shall be available, and remain
19 available until expended, for the program of school con-
20 struction as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
21 as amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
22 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 271-311): *Provided*, That
23 the limitations under this head in the Supplemental Appro-
24 priation Act, 1954, and in the Department of Health, Edu-

1 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the
 2 amounts available for carrying out title IV of Public Law
 3 815, as amended, are repealed: *Provided further*, That
 4 nothing herein shall (1) increase the amounts previously
 5 available for title II of Public Law 815, or (2) otherwise
 6 than as expressly herein provided affect the limitation im-
 7 posed by section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public
 8 Law 731).

9 **(21)** *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

10 **(22)** *ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL*

11 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*
 12 *Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955,*
 13 *on the amount available for personal services, is increased*
 14 *from "\$2,400,000" to \$2,418,000".*

15 **(23)** *INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES*

16 *For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General*
 17 *to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68*
 18 *Stat. 674), including services as authorized by section 15*
 19 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of*
 20 *passenger motor vehicles; and the purposes set forth in sec-*
 21 *tions 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act;*
 22 *\$125,000, to be derived by transfer from "Retired pay of*
 23 *commissioned officers", fiscal year 1955.*

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

3 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
4 public assistance", \$238,000,000.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
6 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

7 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
8 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, and the
9 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, to be expended
10 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund
11 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
12 vivors Insurance", is increased from "\$69,400,000" to
13 (24)~~"\$79,400,000"~~ "\$80,640,000": *Provided*, That such
14 amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost
15 of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for
16 verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for
17 disability determinations under title II of the Social Security
18 Act, as amended.

19 (25)OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
22 Office of Field Services", \$28,000, to be transferred from
23 the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

(TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund)", \$256,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration", \$400,000

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~(26)\$600,000~~ \$800,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas", fiscal year 1955.

(27) CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for additional contributions to

1 *the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, as*
 2 *authorized by the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law*
 3 *736), in an amount not to exceed \$75,000.*

4 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5 For an additional amount for "Missions to international
 6 organizations", \$12,500, to be derived by transfer from "Con-
 7 tributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1955.

8 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

9 For an additional amount for "International contingen-
 10 cies", ~~(28)\$75,000~~ \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from
 11 "Educational aid for China and Korea".

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

15 AND MARSHALS

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 17 United States attorneys and marshals", ~~(29)\$200,000~~
 18 \$500,000.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

20 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Salaries
 22 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",

1 \$198,267, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act
2 of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$870,000, for the
5 payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948
6 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$1,100,000.

11 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles and
15 three aircraft in addition to those heretofore provided,
16 \$1,250,000.

17 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 Bureau of Prisons", \$180,000.

21 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

22 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
23 prisoners", \$600,000.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$12,500, to remain available until June 30, 1956, of which \$8,500 shall be available for expenditure without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for purchase and installation of a sound reinforcing system in the courtroom and adjacent areas and of a tape recording system, including necessary incidental expenses.

(30) *COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS**SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$13,300.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", **(31)** ~~\$50,000~~ \$914,500.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$86,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$380,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$45,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$20,800, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$34,575, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

CHAPTER X

(32) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(33) BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$85,000.

1 (34)COAST GUARD

2 (35)OPERATING EXPENSES

3 *For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",*
 4 \$1,100,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition,
 5 construction and improvements".

6 (36)RETIRED PAY

7 *For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$584,000,*
 8 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and
 9 improvements".

10 (37)RESERVE TRAINING

11 *For an additional amount for "Reserve training",*
 12 \$46,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, con-
 13 struction and improvements".

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 (Out of the postal revenues)

16 FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
 18 mail transportation", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from
 19 the appropriation "Railway mail service", fiscal year 1947.

20 (38)THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 23 \$63,000.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(39) OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

The limitation of \$10,000 for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each in accordance with the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, is increased to \$12,500.

(40) OPERATING EXPENSES

(41) METROPOLITAN POLICE

The appropriation for "Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion Convention)", contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for payment at basic salary rates for services performed from August 25 to September 7, 1954, both inclusive, by members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department in excess of their regular tour of duty (but not to exceed a total of twelve hours overtime pay to any individual member performing service within such period).

(42) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$650,300.

1 (43)PUBLIC WELFARE

2 *For an additional amount for "Department of Public*
3 *Welfare", \$152,900.*

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY

5 CAPITAL OUTLAY, MISCELLANEOUS

6 *For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, miscel-*
7 *laneous", for improvement of Pier No. 5, Washington*
8 *Channel, \$26,500.*

9 (44)SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

10 *For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved*
11 *by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of*
12 *the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;*
13 *46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$28,008.*

14 (45)JUDGMENTS

15 *For the payment of final judgments rendered against*
16 *the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document*
17 *Numbered 28 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$10,587, together*
18 *with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the*
19 *interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such*
20 *judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became*
21 *due until the date of payment.*

(46) AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 28 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$155,095, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1955.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(47) SENATE

(48) SALARIES AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF SENATORS,
MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF
SENATORS, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE
OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

(49) COMPENSATION OF SENATORS

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators," as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$320,001.

(50) COMPENSATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for "Compensation of the Vice President of the United States", as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,667.

(51) SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

(52) Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for the office of the Secretary, \$3,905, to be available, effective April 1, 1955, for the compensation of one director of photography, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$5,100 and one laboratory technician, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$4,020.

1 **(53)***Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For*
 2 *an additional amount for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms*
 3 *and Doorkeeper, \$140: Provided, That effective April 1,*
 4 *1955, the basic rate of compensation of the chief cabinet-*
 5 *maker shall be \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200.*

6 **(54)**CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

7 **(55)***Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For an addi-*
 8 *tional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Com-*
 9 *mittee on the Economic Report, \$3,800.*

10 **(56)***Furniture: For an additional amount for materials for*
 11 *furniture and repairs of same and for the purchase of*
 12 *furniture, \$5,000.*

13 **(57)***Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for*
 14 *"Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, \$51,950.*

15 **(58)***Packing boxes: For an additional amount for "Packing*
 16 *boxes", \$500.*

17 **(59)***Postage stamps: For an additional amount for "Postage*
 18 *stamps", for office of Secretary, \$115.*

19 **(60)***Notwithstanding any provision of law, service hereto-*
 20 *fore or hereafter performed as an employee of the Republi-*
 21 *can Senatorial Campaign Committee or the Democratic*
 22 *Senatorial Campaign Committee shall be considered for the*

1 *purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29,*
 2 *1930, as amended, to be service as an employee in the legis-*
 3 *lative branch of the Government within the classes of officers*
 4 *and employees made eligible for the benefits of such Act*
 5 *by the Act of July 13, 1937.*

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 SALARIES OF MEMBERS

8 For an additional amount for compensation of Members,
 9 \$1,468,000.

10 (61)SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

11 *Office of the Clerk: For the employment effective April*
 12 *1, 1955, of an administrative assistant to the Coördinator*
 13 *of the Joint Recording Facility, at the basic salary rate of*
 14 *\$4,800 per annum; a film librarian at the basic salary rate*
 15 *of \$2,500 per annum; and a secretary at the basic salary*
 16 *rate of \$2,220 per annum in lieu of \$1,500 basic per*
 17 *annum, \$3,460.*

18 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

19 Office of the Coordinator of Information: For an addi-
 20 tional amount, \$2,000.

21 Automobile for the majority leader: For an additional
 22 amount, \$5,400.

23 Folding documents: For an additional amount, \$10,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

(62) ~~Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount, \$3,420.~~

Capitol Police Board: For additional amounts for "Capitol Police Board", as follows: fiscal year 1954, \$21,139; fiscal year 1955, \$38,972.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(63) *Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", \$16,000, of which \$12,500 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Capitol Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination, including related architectural treatment.*

Capitol grounds: For reconstruction, repair, alteration, and improvement of the areas of the United States Capitol grounds located above and in the vicinity of the legislative garage, situated north of Constitution Avenue between New Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, including expenditures for personal and other services and all other necessary items, \$611,000, to remain available until expended.

(64) SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Building", \$53,000, of which \$10,000 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Senate Office Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination.

(65) CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary access facilities over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

SEC. 1202. (a) If the site upon which the building authorized to be constructed by section 12A (1) of this Act is not within the United States Capitol Grounds as defined in the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the United

1 States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for
 2 other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs.
 3 193a-193m), the Architect is authorized to acquire such site
 4 by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and upon acquisi-
 5 tion of such site and completion of the building, such build-
 6 ing, and the grounds, sidewalks, and facilities surrounding it,
 7 shall be subject to the provisions of (1) of the Act of May 4,
 8 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175) (relating to the
 9 control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building),
 10 and (2) the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the
 11 United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof,
 12 and for other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40
 13 U. S. C., sec. 193a-193m).

14 (b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under
 15 subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the Act
 16 entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of land in the
 17 District of Columbia for the use of the United States",
 18 approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644):

19 SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this Act
 20 there is hereby appropriated \$2,000,000, to remain available
 21 until expended; and there are hereby authorized to be appro-
 22 priated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry
 23 out this Act.

1 SEC. 1204. This subchapter may be cited as the
2 “~~Additional House Office Building Act of 1955~~”.

3 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

4 PRINTING AND BINDING

5 For an additional amount for “Printing and binding”,
6 \$700,000.

7 (66)CHAPTER XII A

8 ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

9 SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed
10 on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission,
11 in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direc-
12 tion of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to,
13 and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof
14 office building for the use of the House of Representatives,
15 including such necessary equipment, such necessary con-
16 nections with the Capitol Power Plant and other utilities,
17 such necessary access facilities over or under public streets,
18 such other appurtenant or necessary facilities, such changes
19 in the present House Office Buildings and mechanical and
20 other changes necessitated thereby, and such changes in or
21 additions to the present subway systems, as may be approved
22 by such Commission.

23 SEC. 1202. (a) The Architect of the Capitol is au-
24 thorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by pur-

1 chase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, such publicly
2 or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia
3 (including streets, avenues, roads, highways, alleys, or parts
4 thereof) located south of Independence Avenue in the
5 vicinity of the United States Capitol Grounds as may be
6 approved by the House Office Building Commission for the
7 purposes of section 1201 of this chapter or for additions
8 to the United States Capitol Grounds. Notwithstanding
9 any other provision of law, any street, avenue, road, high-
10 way, alley, or part thereof, acquired pursuant to this sub-
11 section shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of
12 the District of Columbia in accordance with any request
13 therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the ap-
14 proval of the House Office Building Commission. Square
15 numbered 636 in the District of Columbia (which is now
16 part of the new House of Representatives Office Building
17 site) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. Any
18 real property owned by the United States and located south
19 of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the Capitol
20 Grounds shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol
21 made with the approval of the House Office Building Com-
22 mission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the
23 Architect of the Capitol without reimbursement or transfer
24 of funds. At such time or times as may be fixed by order

1 of the House Office Building Commission, (1) any real
2 property acquired under, or made available for the purposes
3 of, this chapter shall become part of the United States
4 Capitol Grounds and subject to the Act entitled "An Act
5 to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to
6 regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes", approved
7 July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m, 212a, and
8 212b), and (2) the building and all facilities constructed
9 pursuant to section 1201 of this chapter shall become sub-
10 ject to such Act approved July 31, 1946, and to the provi-
11 sions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of
12 the House Office Building contained in the Act approved
13 May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175).

14 (b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under
15 subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the
16 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of land
17 in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States".
18 approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

19 (c) When any real property has been acquired under,
20 or made available for the purposes of, this chapter the
21 Architect of the Capitol is authorized to provide for the
22 demolition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any
23 buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of,
24 such property and, pending demolition, to lease any or all

1 of such property for such periods and under such terms
2 and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the
3 United States and to provide for the maintenance and pro-
4 tection of such property.

5 *SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this*
6 *chapter there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain*
7 *available until expended, and there are hereby authorized*
8 *to be appropriated such additional sums as may be deter-*
9 *mined by the House Office Building Commission to be re-*
10 *quired for the purposes of this chapter: Provided, That the*
11 *Architect of the Capitol under the direction of such Com-*
12 *mission is authorized to enter into contracts and to make*
13 *such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal*
14 *and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the*
15 *purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums*
16 *herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.*

17 *SEC. 1204. This chapter may be cited as the "Addi-*
18 *tional House Office Building Act of 1955".*

19 CHAPTER XIII

20 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND

21 JUDGMENTS

22 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
23 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
24 audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-

ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in ~~(67)~~*Senate Document Numbered 25 and House Document Numbered 104, Eighty-fourth Congress, (68)~~\$6,269,842~~ \$9,504,219, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.*

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SEC. 1401. The following appropriations to the departments and agencies shall be available during the current fiscal year for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114):

1 Department of Agriculture:

2 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and
3 expenses";

4 Forest Service: Such appropriations as are available
5 for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms, or allow-
6 ances therefor, under said Act;

7 Department of Defense—Civil Functions: Department
8 of the Army:

9 Rivers and harbors and flood control:

10 "Construction, general";

11 "Operation and maintenance, general";

12 "General expenses";

13 "Flood control, Mississippi River and tribu-
14 taries";

15 Canal Zone Government:

16 "Operating expenses";

17 Department of the Interior:

18 Bureau of Reclamation:

19 "Construction and rehabilitation";

20 "Operation and maintenance";

21 National Park Service:

22 "Management and protection";

23 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical
24 facilities";

1 Department of Justice:

2 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries
3 and expenses";

4 Post Office Department:

5 "Administration";

6 "Operations";

7 "Facilities"; and

8 Treasury Department:

9 Bureau of Customs, "Salaries and expenses".

10 SEC. 1402. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
12 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
13 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against
14 the Government of the United States or who is a member of
15 an organization of Government employees that asserts the
16 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
17 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that
18 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
19 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
20 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
21 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
22 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-
23 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-
24 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to

1 strike against the Government of the United States, or that
2 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
3 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
4 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,*
5 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
6 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
7 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
8 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
9 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
10 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
11 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
12 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
13 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
14 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
15 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
16 *further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
17 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
18 existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 14, 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 14, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

All these scientific discoveries formed the basis of the vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk, of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, with the March of Dimes funds.

[From the New York Times of April 13, 1955]
HARD BATTLE WON BY PERSEVERANCE—DR. ENDERS AND ASSOCIATES TRIED NEW APPROACH AFTER OTHERS HAD QUIT

Dr. John F. Enders, speaking of scientific discoveries, once said:

"The one who places the last stone and steps across the terra firma of accomplished discovery gets all the credit. Only the initiated know and honor those whose patient integrity and devotion to exact observation have made the last step possible."

Dr. Enders was speaking specifically of those who had patiently done the preparatory work leading to the discovery of how to produce the polio virus in test tubes. The last step was accomplished by Dr. Enders and two colleagues, Dr. Thomas H. Weller of the Harvard School of Public Health and Dr. Frederick Robbins of the Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland.

For this the trio won the Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology. Now the roles are reversed in the production of a vaccine against polio. Dr. Enders and his collaborators are among those who made "the last step possible" for the discovery of the Salk vaccine.

GUESS WE WERE FOOLISH

Dr. Enders is 58 years old, a crinklyeyed man with a sparse amount of hair and a streak of genius or foolishness, depending on who is describing him, his friends or himself.

Asked what had made him persevere on his Nobel prize-winning quest when it appeared foredoomed to failure, Dr. Enders replied:

"I guess we were foolish."

On receiving the Passano award of \$5,000 in 1953, Dr. Enders quoted his former master, Dr. Hans Zinsser, a famous Harvard bacteriologist, to explain how he had succeeded where others failed:

"It is an erroneous impression that scientific discovery is often made by inspiration—a sort of coup de foudre [thunder clap] from on high. This is rarely the case.

"As a rule the scientist takes off from the manifold observations of his predecessors and shows his intelligence, if any, by his ability to discriminate between the important and the negligible, by selecting here and there the significant stepping stones that will lead across the difficulties to new understanding."

Before he became involved in polio research, Dr. Enders had been working for many years on children's diseases, such as mumps, measles, and chickenpox.

SERVED AS FLIER IN WAR

The famous virologist—he holds no medical degree but a Ph. D. in bacteriology and immunology—was born at West Hartford, Conn., February 10, 1897. He received his A. B. from Yale in 1920, his M. A. from Harvard in 1922, and his doctorate from Harvard in 1930.

He was a marine flier in World War I. From 1942 to 1946 he was a civilian consultant on epidemic diseases to the Secretary of War. For several years he was also on a civilian commission studying virus diseases for the Army.

He first was associated with the Harvard Medical School in 1929 as an assistant in the department of bacteriology and immunology. He became as assistant professor, a position he still holds, in 1942. He also is director of the Research Division of Infectious Diseases at the Children's Medical Center, Boston.

He was president in 1952 of the American Association of Immunologists and he is editor of the Journal of Immunology. He is the author of many articles in the field of tissue culture and virus research and the

coauthor of two books on immunity and on the multiplication and properties of the polio virus.

Dr. Enders married Sarah Francis Bennet on September 17, 1927. She later died. They had two children, John Ostrom 2d and Sarah. He married Mrs. Carolyn Keane on May 12, 1951.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if no other Senator desires the floor at this time, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the previous order, I ask that the Chair lay down H. R. 4903.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order previously entered, the Chair lays before the Senate House bill 4903, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

IMPRISONMENT OF UNITED STATES AIRMEN BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, an article written by Constantine Brown, which was published in the Washington Evening Star of today.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REDS STILL HOLD FLIERS—THE 3 MONTHS GIVEN HAMMARSKJOLD TO WIN RELEASE OF OUR MEN IN CHINA HAVE PASSED

While American diplomacy is waiting patiently for the result of the intervention of United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold toward getting our uniformed prisoners out of the Chinese jails, the Internal Revenue Service is less patient. At least one of these unfortunate victims of the Communists has received at his residence in the United States a "reminder" to pay his 1954 taxes and make his 1955 income tax return. Internal Revenue is not to be blamed. The exemptions to the men fighting in Korea were terminated when hostilities in that area were declared officially ended. But there is a somewhat gruesome undertone in this "dunning" by the Treasury men in action.

The country was rightly indignant at the news last November that 14 prisoners in the

Korean war, from colonel to private, had been sentenced to long prison terms as spies. There was a loud demand for immediate action to get these men out. It looked for a short time as if our Government would adopt a stern attitude in the face of this total disregard of international law. But some of the timid souls in the administration urged patience and care.

Since the Korean campaign was not a war but a police action undertaken by the United Nations with 95 percent American personnel, it was primarily that international body's responsibility to free our men. Indeed, its highest permanent official, Mr. Hammarskjold, hotfooted it to Peiping. There he was dined and wineed for nearly 10 days by Prime Minister Chou En-lai, had long political talks with the high Communist hierarchy and returned to New York, personally optimistic that somehow or other, some day, our men might possibly be liberated before their prison terms expired.

When the first news of this breach of international law by the Chinese became known, the United States Congress was as angry as the Nation at large. Besides the physical sufferings of those men, it was a new slap in the face at this country. It was suggested in speeches from the floor of the Senate and the House that we demand the liberation of our jailed prisoners, and, if the Communists did not comply, a blockade of the China coast be immediately enforced. This would probably have been done in the days gone by, when we had not become entangled in a complexity of alliances which compel our Government to pay as much attention (sometimes more) to the voices of our allies as to national interests.

The more vociferous advocates of a policy of retaliation, such as Senators KNOWLAND and BRIDGES, were called to the White House where it was explained to them that it would be unwise to precipitate a crisis when the United Nations could achieve our purposes by much more delicate means. There was a tacit understanding that Mr. Hammarskjold be given at least 3 months to show some positive results.

That happened early last January. The 3 months are now over and, as far as this reporter has been able to ascertain, all that the Secretary General of the U. N. has been able to produce was a film showing our jailed prisoners of war in good spirits and healthy playing volleyball.

How accurate is the film taken especially for the benefit of Mr. Hammarskjold it is difficult to say. It is also impossible to ascertain whether the reports that the men are being fed great delicacies such as bird's nest soup and shark fin stew are true. It is more probable that our men are undergoing the typical Communist brainwashing. The men in the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill who have seen this exclusive movie believe that it is nothing more than clumsy Communist propaganda. The Secretary General of the U. N. may have fallen for it, but not the few who have been shown the film.

In any event, after 3 months of negotiations for the liberation of the American soldiers, all that the intervention of the United Nations has been able to produce is a movie.

The administration is unwilling, however, to regard the U. N. efforts as a failure. It urges the advocates of direct and more drastic measures to be patient and tolerant with the tortuous ways of diplomacy. It points out to these advocates that it would be fatal to our interests in the Far East if on the eve of the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung this country were to take any precipitate steps. This, say the spokesmen of the executive branch would have disastrous consequences on our policies of convincing the people of Asia that we are neither imperialistic nor war minded. Let nature take its course, the advocates for American action

are being urged. In this manner we shall be given a chance to enforce our peaceful policies of raising the standard of living of the Asiatics and at the same time we shall not run counter to the views of our western European allies who frown on any idea of using power in the Far East.

The fact that the 14 men in Chinese Communist jails—and many others who should have been returned in keeping with the armistice terms—are undergoing the usual Communist mental and physical tortures appears to those who direct our policies of secondary importance, compared to the big diplomatic issues now at stake in Asia.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I merely wish once again to point out to the Senate that these American airmen are still being held by the Chinese Communists. The Communists admit holding these 15 men. Eleven of the 15 men were sentenced to Communist prisons for terms ranging from 4 to 10 years.

Mr. President, these airmen were shot down over Korea 2 years ago, in January 1953. So far as the 11 airmen are concerned, there is no doubt whatever that their plane was over Korea at the time it was shot down. There was an absolute radar fix on the plane at the time.

The best information is that the prisoners were subsequently taken from North Korea to Communist China.

Mr. President, these men wear the uniform of the United States.

Recently I was privileged to see a moving picture depicting the existence of these men under confinement in a Communist prison. I received no satisfaction from seeing that moving picture.

It is true, apparently, that the prisoners are not hungry and that they are permitted to have some recreation. Apparently they are being given food, at least of sustaining quantity, if not of the best quality. Apparently they are being permitted to write some letters home. I believe it is rather significant that they were not permitted to write such letters until about the time of the Hammarskjöld visit to Communist China. Whether the films were made for the purpose of disseminating propaganda by the Chinese Communists is something everyone must decide for himself.

In that connection, I can only say that about 20 years ago I was privileged to serve in the Legislature of California. At that time I served as chairman of the State committee on hospitals and asylums, and also for a time acted as chairman of the State committee on prisons and reformatories.

In the prisons of California and in the Federal prisons of the United States which I have visited, I have seen better food and more recreation and more liberal letter-writing privileges than are enjoyed by our men who are under restraint in the Communist prisons.

Mr. President, our men are being held contrary to the terms of the Korean armistice. Under the armistice they were supposed to have been exchanged either under the Big Switch or under the Little Switch.

Last December the Communists announced that these men had been sentenced to prison terms. It was the decision of this Government to allow the United Nations a reasonable period of

time in which to obtain the release of these men.

Mr. President, we furnished 90 percent of the United Nations forces in the Korean conflict. I believe the United Nations has an obligation to take some effective steps to get the men out of Red China. Apparently the Communists have not been impressed by the resolution adopted by the United Nations; neither have they been impressed by the visit of Mr. Hammarskjöld. The men remain there, and they are still in the Communist prisons.

Although I shall discuss this subject more extensively next week, I rise today to ask: What does the United Nations propose to do about it? Has it washed its hands of the situation?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. When will Mr. Hammarskjöld make a report to the American people and to the people of the United Nations on the status of these prisoners of war?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. When such a report is made, what does the Government of the United States intend to do about it? I do not believe we can continue to let the American airmen serve in Communist prisons in violation of the terms of the armistice without adversely affecting the morale of the men in our Armed Forces.

These airmen have been in prison for 2 years. Will the United Nations wait until these men have been individually brain washed, and, as each one is brain washed and permitted to depart, perhaps serve as an agent for Communist propaganda?

Mr. President, from time to time criticism has been made of men, both civilian and military personnel, for apparently carrying on Communist propaganda after having been brainwashed by the Communists. What can be expected to happen to men who are subjected to the kind of hardships that are visited upon them in Communist prisons? We know that some civilians finally broke down in prison after being kept in leg and arm chains for 4 or 5 years. Strong men of various faiths have broken down under Communist treatment. We do not know all the methods the Communists use on these prisoners.

Mr. President, I do believe that we in Congress, who are called upon to pass selective-service legislation and to provide for the Military Establishment, have an obligation in the case of American service personnel who are sentenced to serve terms in Communist prisons in violation of an armistice agreement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I will say to the Senator from California that I completely share the point of view he has expressed with regard to the 11 airmen.

I should like to ask him 2 or 3 questions in regard to the matter, because I shall be surprised if we are not pretty

much in agreement in regard to this question. The incarceration of these 11 airmen, in my judgment, is a complete violation of the international law rights of the United States. If we do not stand for government by law under international law, as well as government by law under domestic law, we shall soon lose our standing in the world of nations.

There are also civilian prisoners in China—

Mr. KNOWLAND. There are approximately 30 of them, from the last figures I saw.

Mr. MORSE. I am not too sure how many there are, but I think there are at least 30. I am inclined to think, from the last briefing I have had, that the number is probably more than 30, although the figure may have included the 11 airmen.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I did some very careful checking up on the civilian prisoners, because, as the Senator may recall, in 1952 there was released for the first time a list of the names of the American civilians. The last checkup I had of the civilians was that while a certain number had been freed—I forget the exact number, but perhaps it was as many as 8 or 9—the Communists had also arrested and put in prison 8 or 9 more, so that the figure is still approximately 32.

Mr. MORSE. I will take the Senator's figures, although the figure I had in mind was 53. That figure may include some British nationals. I do not recall at this moment whether or not it does.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If we take the approximate figure of 32 civilians whom we know the Communists are holding, and add to them the 11 prisoners from the one plane about which I was speaking, and the 4 fighter pilots they have admitted holding, we reached a figure which is pretty close to the figure mentioned by the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Of course, the Senator and I agree that there are too many. We are dealing with a basic principle of sovereignty, and if we destroy this principle we might as well recognize that we are going to live not in a world of order and law, but in a world of chaos.

The questions I should like to ask are as follows:

Does the Senator agree with me that at a very early date, either in executive session or, so far as I am concerned, in public session—but I shall go along at this time on an executive session—the two committees of the Senate which I think have a vital interest and jurisdiction in this matter, so far as our legislative responsibilities are concerned, the Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee, ought to be advised by the Secretary of State specifically and exactly what the Department of State is doing at the present time to try to get the United Nations to assume what I think is its clear obligation under the juridical processes of the United Nations itself in an attempt to get these men released from Communist prisons?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I fully concur in what the Senator says. I should go one step further. I think the matter is of

such importance that the Armed Services Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee should, not later than next week, get together and receive testimony from both the State Department and the Defense Department on the whole question of American prisoners of war still being held by the Chinese Communists, for while they admit to the holding of only 15 airmen at the present time, there is strong reason to believe, from a considerable amount of evidence in the archives of the Pentagon building, that there may be many other American GI's who were supposed to have been released at the time of the big switch and the little switch, who have not been released.

I think it is important that the Senate and the country understand that during the period prior to the Korean armistice and the big switch and little switch there were various letters which the Communists permitted to be sent out of Communist China from prisoners of war, at least purporting to be from them, to their families.

They compiled a list of names. There were certain propaganda broadcasts from Communist China purporting to be in the voices of American prisoners of war directing messages to their families back home. These names were carefully compiled. There were other cases where men who had been released reported having seen certain prisoners at a war camp.

The Communists were supposed to have done one of three things: Either release the prisoners who were disabled or wounded or sick, under the little switch; release the able-bodied prisoners, under the big switch; or return the names and then the bodies of those who had died in Communist captivity.

The difference between the names compiled and those who were delivered back to us represents, roughly, 800. It is entirely possible that the Communists had actually misrepresented the situation, that some of the people had died, and they had other persons purporting to represent them. But it seems to me that Congress has an obligation to clear up this discrepancy, because information has been given to me recently that there is alleged to be a prisoner-of-war enclosure in Communist China which does contain Americans. These matters need to be clarified, and the American people are entitled to the information.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator's last remark covers the second of the three questions I intended to ask him. My second question was whether the Senator agreed with me that the situation has come to such an impasse that we as legislators and as the legislative representatives of the people of our States have a clear duty to find out the facts from our Government in regard to the situation, because we should no longer leave this matter in the secret jurisdiction of the State Department. I think it is now a matter of such concern to all our people that we have the duty of apprising ourselves of the facts about it and then deciding what course of action we should take.

That leads me to my third question—

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will permit an interruption at that point, as the Senator knows, it was the decision of the Government to proceed in the matter through the United Nations, because United Nations Command was involved. I had no particular objection to that point of view, although I had some doubts as to the procedure followed by Mr. Hammarskjold, but since he went on his journey and returned in January, we have now had the month of January go by, the month of February go by, the month of March go by, and we are now in the month of April. It seems to me Mr. Hammarskjold owes a duty to the United Nations as a whole, because there may be prisoners of war from other United Nations countries. We know the Canadians had 1 or 2 men released only recently, men who had been held obviously in violation of the terms of the armistice.

I think Mr. Hammarskjold should make a forthright report to the United Nations. Then he should either say, "In my judgment, we cannot get these men out by the negotiations I have conducted, and I am recommending a course of action which will put effective steps into motion to get them out." Or he should say, if it is his decision, "I do not believe the United Nations can do anything more effectively. I am not willing to recommend any steps which might be effective. I return the matter to the Government and the people of the United States." But we are entitled to have a specific report on the exact status of the question.

Mr. MORSE. I completely share that point of view. It seems to me it leads to the third question, or, at least, a third possible course of action we might follow, namely, that after we have had a briefing and the presentation of all the facts from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the CIA, then the Senate has the responsibility, it seems to me, of deciding what course of action, if any, we should take in relation to representations to the United Nations itself.

But I happen to be one who shares the point of view that the United Nations is not in this matter living up to its clear responsibilities under the San Francisco charter and the juridical procedures which were set up in that charter. I do not think the United Nations has any right to stand by, to delay, or to allow secret diplomacy to go to work in a situation which involves the life and welfare of American citizens, and also the citizens of some of the other allied countries, because we know that Canadian and British subjects are confined in Chinese prison camps. At least, we have been briefed to that effect in times past.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the Senator from Oregon at this point that I think he has put his finger on a very basic question. The United Nations, by remaining silent now in regard to this clear violation of the terms of the armistice, to which the United Nations itself is a party, will be putting its stamp of approval upon the treating of a solemn agreement as a scrap of paper, and will

be tearing down international confidence in any future agreements which might be entered into.

Either these agreements mean something, or they mean nothing. Now is the time and this is the place to ascertain whether such an agreement has any validity whatsoever.

Mr. MORSE. I share that point of view, too. The Senator from California knows the position I have taken on this question. I am perfectly willing to let the record show that it has been my consistent position over the years that if we are really to have a world order based upon a system of international justice through law, then the Government of the United States must in every instance, make it perfectly clear that we will insist on the legal principles of international law being followed by the members of the United Nations, that we will insist that the United Nations bring to account any outlaw nation which refuses to abide by world order under international law. I think Red China is such a nation. I have said so many times in the Senate and elsewhere in this country.

I have just come from a meeting of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations considering an incident which occurred in Ecuadorian waters, where I think it is perfectly clear, again, that the international law rights of the United States have been violated. Before the afternoon is over, the subcommittee will release a statement regarding that problem. I merely cite it here because it illustrates again a principle for which I intend to continue to fight so long as I am in the Senate, that is, if we are to have a system of international law, then the body which has the obligation of carrying out the judicial process to enforce that law, namely, the United Nations, must live up to its responsibility.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I deeply appreciate the comments of the Senator from Oregon today. While it is true that on a number of issues we do not see quite as eye to eye as we do on this important subject, I certainly welcome his very fine, forthright statement. I hope that coming from his side of the aisle, although formerly he was a member of this side of the aisle, his statement will convey to Mr. Hammarskjold and to the entire United Nations that in a situation where Americans are being held illegally by the Chinese Communists or by any other group, the United Nations will have to answer to the American people; and that we do not intend, not merely as Democrats or Republicans, but, more broadly, as Americans, to remain silent while a single American is being illegally held.

Mr. MORSE. I say "Amen" to the Senator's conclusion. I appreciate his personal remarks; but to his conclusion I say "Amen."

I close by saying that I serve notice that after the investigation or collection of facts has been completed, and if the facts bear out a justification for such a resolution, as I think they will, I shall offer a resolution in the Senate, in the days immediately ahead, which will

make perfectly clear, I feel certain, what the position of the United States Senate will be in relation to the United Nations, in respect to its clear duty to use all the jurisdiction it possesses to make certain that Red China shall live up to its clear international obligations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to thank the Senator from Oregon.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEN. PEYTON CONWAY MARCH

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to announce to the Senate the passing of a great American soldier and patriot—a distinguished son of Pennsylvania—Gen. Peyton Conway March.

General March died yesterday in the Walter Reed Hospital at the age of 90.

Pennsylvania and the Nation mourn the loss of this great military leader, whose brilliant service as Army Chief of Staff in World War I contributed so much to American victory.

General March was born in Easton, Pa., and was appointed to West Point from his native State. He was graduated from the Military Academy as an honor man. His first active combat service came in the Philippines when he took part in the capture of Manila as commander of the famed Astor Battery.

At the beginning of World War I he went to France as artillery commander of the American Expeditionary Force, and in the face of great difficulties he brought that branch of the service up to the highest degree of efficiency.

It was as Army Chief of Staff that his exceptional ability as an organizer enabled him to initiate and carry out a program which landed 2 million men in France.

General March was a dynamic leader as well as a man of great personal courage. Among his many decorations was the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded to him for leading a charge against a strong enemy position in France.

To the members of his family I extend my deepest sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EDWARD A. HAYES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the other day a friend took his departure. He was a friend to many. I speak of the passing of Edward A. Hayes, formerly national commander of the American Legion.

I know it was written long ago that there is a time to be born and a time to die. Yet in the mystic design of life, the passing of a noble character is so difficult to understand, at a moment when his dreams of achievement and service are still unfulfilled.

Ed Hayes made no little plans, contrived no small hopes, conjured up no petty dreams. His whole life was in big dimensions because his purposes, his objectives, his devotions were big. It was marked with the finest of moral and spiritual attributes.

In an age when courtesy and good manners have fallen into a state of disrepair, he was an exemplar of these

qualities. Why is it important? Because they were a reflection of his kindness and grace of spirit in all things.

He was a humble person. Although great preferment came to him, it was forever hidden in his devotion to great causes. When he was the national commander of the American Legion, his prime concern was the well-being of the disabled, the orphans, the widows, who were the real victims of conflict. When his tour of duty as national commander ended, his interest and devotion carried on without abatement. The time and effort which he gave to this cause, year after year, in a quiet, self-effacing way, was the true measure of his unselfish devotion.

High on the agenda of his concern were the security and well being of his country. In this respect he was a fundamentalist. He knew that a nation was secure only if it was strong, within and without. He knew the strength of tradition. He knew that respect for the Constitution and its preservation was like a never-failing anchor of free government.

For this same reason, he enlisted himself in the struggle against the menace of communism, and fought with unremitting fervor against this insidious evil.

As a student of government as a lawyer with a keen insight into constitutional processes, as a patriot who knew that liberty was the greatest boon to mankind, he so correctly assessed communism as the arch enemy of freedom and the destroyer of those spiritual values by which men must live. So he became a lifelong crusader in the cause of liberty, knowing that the spirit of the Lord could prevail only where men were free.

Ed Hayes was an unselfish person in the truest sense of the word. When he sought something it was not for the sake of the thing he sought, but only because it was a vehicle for service. As an outstanding national commander of the American Legion, he sought this high post only to serve more effectively the victims of war who were the special solicitude of that great organization.

An Assistant Secretary of the Navy during World War II, it was not the power and authority which went with that position, nor the lure of the uniform which guided his conduct, but rather the opportunity to serve the Nation whose freedom and benefits he as a citizen was privileged to enjoy.

So Ed Hayes found happiness and exaltation, not in having or in getting, but in giving.

Everywhere in this land there are humble people who will mourn the departure of Ed Hayes because they have been enriched by his living. In one great unuttered song which rings in the hearts of his countless friends, we salute him for the patriot, American, and servant that he was.

We shall recall a favored expression of his as he referred to himself as "Your humble servant," and then we shall realize he was, indeed, a servant of noble causes, clad in the armor of selflessness and humility. Richly has he served and richly deserved is his reward of eternal peace and glory.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Chapter I—Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, line 6, after the word "control", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$700,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation to the Senate Appropriations Committee, in connection with its handling of the second supplemental appropriation bill, for providing the funds with which to pay the bills, under the contract authority provisions contained in the Federal Highway Act of 1954, with respect to national forests, national parks, and public land divisions.

I see on the floor the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. He will recall that a year ago at the time when we were conducting hearings on highway legislation, we developed considerable testimony to the effect that there was a great lag between the appropriations made for roads on federally-owned lands and the authorizations which had been made in the several highway acts over a period of years. For example, we found that although we were authorizing the appropriation of \$10 million for roads in the national parks, there was actually being provided in cash, each year, only about \$3,500,000; that although the visitors to the national parks had increased by 10 times from 1945 to 1953, the national parks were getting just about as much money for roads as they received in 1945—or an average of approximately \$3,500,000 a year.

We also found that a similar lag occurred between the appropriations for forest highways and the authorizations of such appropriations, and that that lag was retarding the sale of the timber resources of the Nation.

Growing out of that situation, we decided that the Federal Government should treat its own lands, insofar as roads are concerned, just as well as it is treating the lands of the various States, in connection with road construction. So we proposed that we establish for the roads in national forests, national parks, and for Indian roads on public lands, contract authority which would be equivalent to the authority to proceed under the apportionments for the several categories of Federal aid for the Federal highways. We did that in the Federal Highway Act of 1954.

The first fruition of that is shown in the appropriations now being made. I note with interest the comments made by the several members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, as shown on pages 262 and following; and I am glad to see that the Senate subcommittee handling this item has provided the necessary funds, so that these bills will be paid promptly, with the result that the roads on the federally owned lands may be constructed on a par with the road-construction progress in other portions of the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment, on page 2, in line 6, to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Agricultural Conservation Program," on page 3, line 2, after the word "law", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That said funds may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to address an inquiry to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I notice that the bill calls for added appropriations in the amount of \$938 million. Am I correct in recalling that the first supplemental appropriation bill provided for additional appropriations of \$1,659,000,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So, with the two supplemental appropriation bills, we are appropriating a total of \$2,597,000,000 more than was appropriated or provided for when we passed the budget, last year; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. These appropriations are above and beyond the regular, annual appropriation bills which were passed prior to the adjournment of the last Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I notice this bill is termed "the second supplemental appropriation bill." Is it probable that there will be a third supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. There customarily is, toward the end of the session of Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then let me ask this question: How much reliance can we place on the claims for economy, which are made after the regular budget is passed, if the figure then stated is increased by means of supplemental appropriation bills, subsequently passed?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are various factors which must be taken into consideration. For example, Congress has voted to increase the pay of the congressional, judicial, and military personnel. Under those circumstances—Congress having thus acted since the adjournment of the last session of Congress—it is now

necessary to provide the funds with which to carry out the will of Congress. In other words, the Appropriations Committee can only report appropriations under the authorizations previously made by law. If no authorization is made under a previous law, any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives can make a point of order and thus can prevent the making of such an appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say to my good friend, the senior Senator from Arizona, that I have before me the tabular analysis which appears on page 2 of the report; and it does not give any figures for the Department of Defense, but gives such figures only for other departments.

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes; the third item is blank.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is blank for the reason that we found the Department of Defense had unexpended balances which could be utilized for that purpose. In other words, we inquired diligently, "Did we give you more money than you could spend between now and the end of June?" The reply was, "Yes."

So we said, "Then you can use the unexpended balances to pay these increases."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then I should like to point out that the \$938 million being appropriated in conformity with the request of the administration does not include any allowance for the increased military pay voted by the Congress. The amounts appropriated in this bill are due either to the failure of the Budget to estimate properly the actual needs, or to the fact that after Congress cut the appropriations, the administration has requested additional appropriations.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the case of the military pay increase, the situation happens to be that the necessary funds could be transferred from other appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; but that will be in addition to the \$938 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. But it is true in this sense: If Congress had not voted to increase the pay, that appropriation would have lapsed, and the money would have been returned to the Treasury on the 30th of June.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But no part of the \$938 million is for the purpose of providing for the increase in the military pay. Approximately \$182 million is for increased pay for the Department of Commerce; approximately \$408 million is for increased pay for the independent offices.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Approximately \$320 million is for increased pay for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Those are the large items.

My point is this: Is it not altogether a bad practice—although, unfortunately, a common one—for the administration to claim it has achieved economy by cutting the amounts in the main budget, and then—a few months or a year after—

wards—to make requests for supplemental appropriations which increase very grossly the appropriations figure above the amount the administration estimated and stated to the public.

Mr. HAYDEN. That has occurred a good deal in the past; I do not think there is any doubt at all about that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not also occurring in the present?

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be said, also.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And therefore, are not such claims illusory, extravagant, and ill-founded?

Mr. HAYDEN. Those are very strong terms to use. Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of justification for them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to have the comment of the Senator from Arizona on this point. I hope he will impress upon the administration the need for thrift and economy.

The administration claims to be cutting the budget. It claims to be working for economy. But after it obtains its appropriations and goes before the country with an economy program, it submits requests for supplemental appropriations which already amount to \$2,600,000,000; and the end is not yet. I think we ought to keep books at the end of a period and not merely at the beginning of a period.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, what the Senator from Illinois has to say can be said about any administration in any year. During the 19 years I have been a Member of this body there have always been supplemental appropriation bills. It is distasteful to me, as it is to the Senator from Illinois, to have supplemental appropriation bills. I think we should live within our income. But when the Senator from Illinois says that there has been no effort toward economy, he is not accurate. As the Senator well knows, there have been great reductions in appropriations. There have been reductions in expenditures. So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned, it is not very pleasing to him to see some of the departments failing to live within their appropriations; but the situation is not something new. The precedent was established under previous administrations, and the same thing has been happening year in and year out.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. When this practice was carried on by the preceding administration of my party, I objected to it. But in 1952 we heard that we were to have a change. Sound fiscal principles were to be established. The budget was to mean something. We were not to have supplemental appropriation bills. Expenditures were to be reduced.

Now what do we find? We find the same old song, except that, if anything, the situation is a little worse. I say that it is time for a change.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The situation certainly is not worse. The situation is very much better. Appropriations have been reduced. Expenditures have been reduced. We are operating on a much better basis than has been the case for a long period of time, as the Senator knows. So far as providing funds to meet deficits is concerned, supplemental appropriations are just as objectionable to me now as they were under the previous administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May we have the cooperation of the distinguished senior member of the minority on the Appropriations Committee in turning the heat on the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments to see that in the future estimates are honest estimates, and that the program of supplemental appropriations is not continued?

Mr. BRIDGES. I suppose we shall always have some supplemental appropriations. However, so far as turning the heat on is concerned, I shall certainly do my part, as I have done in the past.

I point out to the Senator, as he looks over the various items, that with respect to certain items, when reference is made to an increase by the Senate committee over the House—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have not been attacking the increases by the Senate committee. I have been attacking the practices of the administrative departments in not accurately forecasting what their demands would be and thereby giving a false impression to the country. I have no criticism of the Senate committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think perhaps I interrupted the Senator from New Hampshire. I was waiting to have him pledge his cooperation in getting the administration to follow sound business practices.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am always looking in that direction.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let me say to the Senator from Illinois that I am inclined to agree with his statement that perhaps the time has come when some heat ought to be turned on someone to reduce appropriations and expenditures. I fully agree with the Senator from Illinois that the practice of submitting requests for supplemental appropriations leaves a false impression with the American people to a certain extent. However, the way to correct that situation and the way to put the heat on, is not to request the Senator from New Hampshire or the Senator from Arizona to put the heat on the administration. We have the votes in the Congress to do the job. All we have to do is to vote down the requests, and that does the job automatically. That will put this administration, or any other administration on proper notice.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Delaware think also that the votes of Senators and the votes of the people of the country might have some effect?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator from Illinois that certain appropriations ought to be cut. However, I still say that there is no use criticizing the administration downtown and then voting for appropriations. I do not say the Senator has been doing so, but I do say that so long as Congress votes appropriations we cannot criticize the administration for spending them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I to understand that the Senator intends to vote against the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I intend to vote against many of the items. Some of them can be justified. We must approach each item on its merits. However, I think the practice has gone too far. In the past perhaps both administrations to some extent have claimed many things which have not been delivered. However, I believe that the proper way to approach the problem of lower expenditures is by our votes here in the Senate.

Let us not overlook the fact that in many instances these supplemental appropriation requests represent funds required by bills we have recently passed. For instance, while I voted against the 10 percent salary-increase bill it passed, and we will now be required to appropriate next year nearly \$1 billion extra to meet the added cost. That bill was passed by the Senate over the administration's recommendations.

Again, I agree with the Senator from Illinois that the time to balance our Federal budget is long overdue.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I congratulate the Senator from Delaware for his characteristically honest statement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do wish to raise a point with the Senator from Arizona regarding the advisability of discussing the bill at all today. The bill was not available to any Member of the Senate until 11 o'clock today. No Senator except the members of the committee had an opportunity to see it. I have great confidence in the Appropriations Committee, but I think it is a bad practice to consider appropriation bills such as this in the Senate without letting them lie over at least 1 day as required by our rules. I did not happen to be in the Chamber at the time the unanimous-consent agreement was made, or I should have objected to it. However, now that the agreement is in effect, we must be governed by it. It is provided in our rules that appropriation bills should be printed and allowed to lie over at least 48 hours so that Members of the Senate can take them home and examine the different items. I think it is only fair to Senators, who must vote on such bills, to give them that opportunity. I wonder if we can have some assurance from the chairman that this situation will not occur again.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I believe that our rules should be followed in the case of major appropriation bills.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This bill carries appropriations of \$950 million. That is a major item where I come from. I think it is a major item everywhere.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yesterday the Treasury and Post Office appropriations bill, calling for appropriations of over \$3 billion, was passed. That bill was likewise taken up by unanimous consent without Senators having had an opportunity to study it in advance.

I serve notice now that I will not consent to such unanimous-consent agreements again in connection with appropriation bills. I would not have consented to the present agreement yesterday had I been in the Chamber.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the Senator has made a proper recommendation with respect to the major appropriation bills. However, so far as the Treasury and Post Office bill is concerned, those departments must operate, and only rarely is there any controversy over the appropriation bill for their appropriations. The same situation applies with respect to supplemental appropriation bills. However, when it comes to large appropriation bills, covering a multitude of subjects, I think Senators should have the time to study the bills.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The appropriation bill passed yesterday carried appropriations of more than \$3 billion. Today's bill carries appropriations of approximately \$1 billion. Four billion dollars is a great deal of money. With all due respect to the committee and to the departments, Senators cannot vote intelligently on the various items unless they have an opportunity to study the bills in advance.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator from Delaware. I think he is entirely correct. I also agree with the Senator from Arizona, that in the future we should live up to our rules. I may say to the Senator from Delaware, as well as to the distinguished chairman of the committee, that, as the ranking minority member of the committee, I have received several complaints from other Senators who have made plans, and who would like to be present during the consideration of the bill, because they are particularly interested in certain items. I believe that if we allow the practice now being followed to become general, we shall get into an unfortunate situation, and create ill feeling. In addition, it is not good legislative procedure.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The rule specifically provides that bills must lie over for 3 days. That rule has a constructive purpose. The purpose is to allow Members of the Senate an opportunity at least to examine the bills. In this particular instance I was unable to obtain a copy of the bill or the report of the Appropria-

tions Committee until after 11 o'clock today.

I hope the chairman of the committee will assure us that in the future we shall be given proper notice.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have already given such assurance to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 3, beginning in line 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 4, to insert:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION
CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," to remain available until expended as follows: Mercer County Airport, Trenton, N. J., not to exceed \$110,854; to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances of amounts heretofore appropriated for "Claims, Federal Airport Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board—Payments to Air Carriers," on page 4, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$15,200,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment? Why is this increase justified?

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall ask the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], who handles the appropriation for the Department of Commerce, to explain the item.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Civil Aeronautics Board is making an effort to bring to a more current basis its payments of the subsidies to air carriers provided under the law that Congress passed.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he commends the Civil Aeronautics Board for trying to put this matter on a more current basis. The other members of the Committee on Appropriations felt the same way about it. We feel that we should hold up the hands of CAA in its manifest effort to bring its business practice to a sounder basis by paying audited and earned items which are due commercial air carriers at an earlier date than they have been paid formerly.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as I understand, the amendment is not an increase in the overall expenditure. The subsidies being paid to the airlines have been decreased. The purpose of the amendment is to make the expenditures on a current basis. In other words, the bookkeeping of the Board will be on a more current basis than it is at the present time. That is the whole purpose of the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Minnesota is, of course, exactly correct. The size of these items depends upon the law, and we passed the law. The items are not passed for payment until they have been audited. Each claim is audited. The Civil Aeronautics Board is seeking to bring its accounts with the carriers on a more current basis. It is the judgment of the Senator from Florida that it is sound business practice,

and he believes that we should commend the Board and go along with it in its effort to bring its accounts on a more current basis.

The same situation will arise later in the bill when we reach the consideration of the Maritime Commission payments. In fact, this prompt payment would be a more honest practice. It prevents airlines from piling up interest on money borrowed until their claims are paid; this, in the final analysis, must be paid by the Federal Government. As a rule, the interest paid on loans made by carriers are made at a much higher interest rate than would be the cost if the Federal Government were borrowing the money.

The amendment would promote sound and honest business practice by bringing these payments to a more current basis than has been the case up to now. The Senator from Florida believes—and he believes every other member of the Appropriations Committee also believes—it is a good practice to have these accounts brought up to date.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Perhaps these questions would have been answered in my mind if we had had time to read these explanations. However, we did not have that time granted to us. Are not all the claims audited by the Comptroller General and approved by him prior to their being paid?

Mr. HOLLAND. They are all audited and approved.

I should like the RECORD to show, too, what was stated by Mr. Gurney, who testified for the Civil Aeronautics Board. Senators will remember that Mr. Gurney was an able member of this body some years ago. I quote from his statement, which will be found at page 233 of the Senate hearings:

Under the rates on which the current estimates are based the average ton-mile yield for service pay and subsidy combined for all carriers, both domestic and international, declines from \$1.19 in 1954 to 97 cents in 1955.

We feel the Board is doing a good business job in not only reducing the rates, but also in insisting on bringing the accounts to a more current basis.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The airlines are doing an exceptionally able job. Their deficiencies are less, and they are operating almost within their earnings. The Federal Government's subsidies now and in the future promise to be less than they have been in the past.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is, of course, entirely correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 4, line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Maritime Activities—Operating-Differential Subsidies," on page 4, line 21, after the word "subsidies," to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$60,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that item?

Mr. HOLLAND. This item also comes from one of the agencies which on its regular budget request would be handled by the subcommittee of which the Senator from Florida is the chairman. These operating differential subsidies are paid under the authority of title VI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. They have been consistently determined on a basis designed to place American shipowners on a par with their foreign competitors insofar as certain direct vessel operating costs are concerned. This principle of parity acknowledges the fact that since cargo rates of American operators, the source of income, must be competitive with those of foreign operators which have much lower costs of operation, the American operators could not continue to maintain scheduled services without a means of offsetting the considerably higher costs.

Mr. President, that result flows from the law which we passed in an effort to keep our merchant marine alive. The reason for the increase for the current year is exactly the same as the one stated a while ago for the CAB.

It is an attempt by the agencies to bring their accounts to a more current basis. The accounts have been audited, and they are ready for payment. The Senator from Florida asked the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, if we made this allowance, whether we would find later that we had appropriated more than the Commission needed. I warned him, if that were the case, we would not be apt to look with much favor on a recommendation of this kind in the future.

He stated categorically that these amounts would be needed, every penny of them. He said he was trying to reduce the carrying time and the carrying over of these accounts. He specifically brought out the fact that when late payments of subsidy caused borrowing the interest paid was added to the operating costs, so that subsidy payments increase. He stated, further, that the operators' loan interest rates were not good, and that we would be building up heavier claims, which the Federal Government would have to pay, by allowing these obligations to run so long.

I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Delaware—and I am glad that he is interested in this item—that every member of the Appropriations Committee felt with respect to this matter just as all of us did with respect to the other matter which was handled a few minutes ago when we dealt with the CAB, namely, that the effort to handle these items in a more businesslike way is to be commended. We should do all we can to help bring these accounts on a more current basis and eliminate the unsatisfactory interest charge, and the unsatisfactory added operating expenses, which are occasioned by carrying these accounts unpaid for as long as 2 or 3 years, as has been customary in recent years.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If I understand the Senator correctly, the reason why some of these accounts have been carried 2 or 3 years or even 5 years is that they have been pending in the courts. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is true with respect to some of them, but it is not true with respect to many others.

Mr. WILLIAMS. May I ask this question, then?

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to call the Senator's attention to page 5 of the committee report, where the following statement appears. This is the view of the full committee, as I understand, and I heard no dissent from this sentiment.

It is the opinion of the committee that when there exists an obligation of the Government incurred in accordance with law with members of the public, Congress should not take any action to abridge the payments due by failure to provide the funds fully to satisfy debts as promptly as payments can prudently be made.

We think that is sound law, sound judgment and good business, and we stand on that. We expect to find the distinguished Senator from Delaware, who I believe is one of the soundest businessmen in this body, to approve that approach.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the committee on that approach. However, I wanted to make sure that this item had been examined. The reason we are forced to ask these questions from the floor is that the report from which the Senator from Florida has read, was not available to the other Members of the Senate until about 2 hours ago. It is impossible for us to read that report now. The only way in which we can get the information is by asking some of these questions.

I should like to ask whether any part of the \$60 million requested is to be used in payment of any claim which is now pending before the court and whether all claims included in this item have been audited and approved.

Mr. HOLLAND. My understanding is that this item applies only to claims which have been audited and are ready for settlement. I refer the Senator to two quotations which may be found on page 25 of the work slips.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course we do not have the work slips available. The other Members of the Senate do not have the work slips available. However, I should be very much interested in hearing the quotations read by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. What I am about to read is a quotation on pages 285 and 288 of the hearings, which have been printed and which I believe have been available to the Senator for quite a while.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; they have been available.

Mr. HOLLAND. The item on page 25 of the work slips is the same item as will be found on page 288 of the printed hearings.

This is a quotation from Mr. Rothschild, recently appointed and now serving as Under Secretary of Commerce:

We owe the money and will owe the money by the end of this year. We have stepped

up our administrative program to the point where we now have only a 3-month voucher processing backlog, where we formerly had a 6-month backlog.

As was indicated to your committee on previous occasions, we had hoped to do just that, and we did get it done, and we need every bit of the money.

As we stand today, for example, we have vouchers on hand as of today for just over \$35 million, so that if we would get only the \$35 million which was authorized by the House committee, we would be out of money as of today.

The other statement was made by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, which I now read:

Chairman HAYDEN. I might state that a representative of the General Accounting Office says they have examined the records, vouchers, and the basis for estimating the requirements for the second supplemental, 1955, for operating-differential subsidies, and have found that the estimate is well founded on the basis of the United States payments due to provide for prompt settlement of three-fourths of the amount earned for the third quarter of fiscal 1955. Provided the shipping lines submit vouchers in time for completion of examination by Maritime Administration, the payment should be expected to reach \$125 million this year.

Mr. President, I should like to advise the Senate of this fact. The distinguished chairman of the committee and other members of the committee, the ranking minority member and some of the junior members of the committee, remained here during the Easter recess in order to have the bill ready to report to the Senate. There has been not only no unnecessary delay, but I have been particularly impressed, as a new member of the committee, with the care displayed by the distinguished chairman, the distinguished ranking minority member, and other members, in insisting that on any point of difficulty the opinion of the General Accounting Office should be had, and on any point where such action was necessary it should simply be put over and come up in the annual bill which is yet to be considered.

I wish to say that I have been impressed by the way these items have been worked out, and I am sure the committee as a whole—I believe it is unanimous—is on sound ground in commending those agencies, some of which I have mentioned, for putting their operations on a businesslike basis.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I certainly do not want my questions to be taken as any criticism of the committee, but we cannot get away from the fact that the committee does not have the power to legislate. That power is in the Congress. The committee does have a responsibility under the rules of the Senate to make the information available to us and give us ample time to examine it. I am not criticizing the committee, but we have a perfect right to have access to the reports and to have an opportunity to read them overnight before we are asked to legislate. I think that is a reasonable request.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thoroughly agree with the distinguished Senator, and I appreciate his kind comment with reference to the committee, and particularly with reference to the chairman. When this bill was marked up and reported

yesterday, it was understood that it would come up on Friday or later. I do not know what happened on the floor to hurry up its consideration; that was not the expectation of the Appropriations Committee. I assumed it was worked out between the leadership of the two parties on the floor and with the presence on the floor of the distinguished Senator from Delaware, who is always in his seat. I do not believe there is any Member of the Senate who is more earnest than he in attendance on the sessions of the Senate. The plan was changed after the bill was reported.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That was one time when I was caught off the floor. If I had been present and a unanimous-consent request had been made for the consideration of the bill, consent would not have been given.

Are we to understand that the General Accounting Office has already approved the allowance in the amount of \$60 million?

Mr. HOLLAND. I understand the General Accounting Office has approved it. I understand there was more than enough already fully audited and ready for payment on the day of our hearing to have taken up the whole amount allowed by the House, and that the audits are moving ahead rapidly. It was realistic of us to increase the amount allowed by the House to permit the carrying out of the excellent planning of the Federal agency, which wishes to keep more current in its payments than has been the case heretofore.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I just wanted to make the point at this time that perhaps I should have objected to the consideration of the bill today. I did not do so. I point out to the Senate, however, that last year and in other years when I was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I was many times harassed by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and other Senators as to whether or not we were acting within the rule. Sometimes I would have to look up at the clock and say, "This bill was reported at 1:05 on Tuesday," for instance. The Senator from Illinois was very particular, and I had to live up to the rule. Perhaps I was a little at fault in not registering an objection when the Senator from Delaware was not present and some other Senators were not present.

I should like to read the rule. It is section 139 (a), and it reads as follows:

No general appropriation bill shall be considered in either House unless, prior to the consideration of such bill, printed committee hearings and reports on such bill have been made available for at least 3 calendar days for the Members of the House in which such bill is to be considered.

That is very plain and specific, and I think that in the future we should live up to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate that statement from the Senator from New Hampshire. I do not believe there is anything in this bill of an emergency nature.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I assume the bill could have gone over an extra day. But I am reminded by the clerk of the committee that at least four agencies are now completely out of funds, and they need the enactment of this measure in order that they may meet payments which are now due.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is exactly the point I am making. These agencies came before the Congress last year and outlined their needs for a full year. Only 8 months have passed and now if any agency is at a point where it is out of money completely if the bill is not passed today, I think it would do it good to go without a pay check or two. Under the law each agency is supposed to budget its expenditures.

I should like to ask the Senator from Florida—

Mr. HOLLAND. May I make this comment just before the Senator asks his question. Undoubtedly some of the Senator's comment is properly placed against some of the items, although I cannot name them. But there are many items in the bill against which his comments would not properly lie. There are three items in the bill relating to the construction of roads and highways for which we gave contractual authorization and on which the work has been done and on which payment is due. The work was done under our specific direction. Probably one of the largest single items has to do with the meeting of the costs of recent legislation passed by the Congress applicable to the Defense Department. The Senator will recall that the total amount, running up, as I recall, to more than \$300 million—the record will speak for itself as to that—had to do with transfers in the Army, Navy, and Air Force, particularly the Army and Air Force, to take care of both incentive pay and retirement pay made necessary by legislation which we voted this year and which could not have been included in the budget.

So although I am very certain that the remarks of the Senator from Delaware may be very properly directed to some of the items in the bill, I must say that the larger items in the bill would not be subject to those remarks, because they represent either funds due for the carrying out of contractual authorizations or funds needed because of changed law, which has been enacted during this session of Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct; but, by the same token, neither of the two cases he mentioned—and perhaps others which I believe are in the bill—would have been affected in the least whether the bill were passed today, tomorrow, or Monday.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is probably correct in that statement. By the time the actual transfer or payment of funds had been made, probably 24 hours would not have made much difference. But certainly if the members of the committee had not stayed in Washington during the Easter recess and prepared the bill for early action, there would have been delays which would have been hurtful.

I think the Senator from Delaware will recognize the fact that the committee—especially its distinguished chairman—has been diligent in the matter. Whatever the reasons were that animated the leadership on the floor to move up consideration of the bill from Friday to Thursday should not be chargeable to the committee, which reported the bill with the distinct understanding that it was to be acted upon on the floor tomorrow—Friday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I concur in the statement by the distinguished senator from Florida.

I wish to proceed with the question of the \$60 million item. I notice in the report that the amount comes out as exactly \$60 million. Certainly there must have been a breakdown somewhere, because, if I read correctly, the cash deficit as of January 30, 1955, was \$19,530,533. The estimated amount of additional vouchers for the last quarter of 1954 and the first quarter of 1955 comes to \$40,469,447. That includes the estimated \$20 million for 1955. The figure comes out as an even \$60 million for the three quarters.

There must have been some breakdown. I wonder if the committee had such an estimate furnished to it. I notice in the hearings that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] raised the same point, that a General Accounting Office report or breakdown was not available to the committee, and he suggested that one should be obtained. Did the committee obtain such a breakdown?

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee obtained such a breakdown.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is my point. I wanted to be sure it had been obtained. I did not see it printed in the hearings, and I wondered if the committee received such a breakdown from the General Accounting Office.

Mr. HAYDEN. We did.

Mr. HOLLAND. A later expenditure statement was furnished. I think the Senator from Delaware will find, by perusing the hearings, that the members of the committee had the same feeling as does the Senator from Delaware, that the matter should be substantiated by a breakdown which would be worthy of belief by the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I know the committee took the same position at the time, but I did not find it in the report. Evidently, the report came after the hearings had been printed. I merely wanted to be certain that such a breakdown had been furnished.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am advised by the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], that such a report was furnished and was considered by the committee.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Delaware for his interest. I am glad he is concerned about these matters. He will find the Senator from Florida equally concerned. But in this instance I think the committee, which worked with such diligence to prepare the bill, is not to be charged with the fact that the bill is being considered today, on only 1 day's notice.

Mr. WILLIAMS. With respect to payments to shipping companies of the amounts which are certified by the General Accounting Office as being due them, are the payments made to a company which might at the same time owe the Government money. Or would such payments be withheld in such a situation?

That is, if there should be an outstanding claim by the Government against a company, would the money due the company be withheld until the claim was settled?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am advised by the clerk of the committee that in contested matters of the type which the Senator from Delaware has mentioned, the agency is now withholding, and will continue to withhold, payments. At present \$125 million is so withheld, which amount is not included in the amount provided in the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wished to make certain that Congress would not be authorizing payments of claims to companies against which the Government had claims.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am able to advise the Senator that our information from the agency is that it withholds money to cover such matters, and does not approve such claims for payment, and that they are not included in the items covered by the pending measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 5, to insert:

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET FACILITIES

For expenses of repair and installation of mooring facilities and restoration of cathodic installations at reserve fleet locations, \$970,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Repair of Reserve Fleet Vessels (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)," on page 5, line 11, to strike out "\$225,000" and insert "\$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 11, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$40,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for Reserve Fleet expenses is increased from "\$6,460,000" to "\$6,860,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Public Roads—Federal-Aid Highways," on page 5, line 21, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$90,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Highways," on page 6, line 3, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Lands Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)," on page 6, line 10, after "(68 Stat. 73)",

to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Defense—Civil Functions—Department of the Army—Canal Zone Government—Operating Expenses," on page 6, at the beginning of line 26, to strike out "\$230,000" and insert "\$338,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Department of Defense," on page 7, after line 2, to strike out:

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES CLAIMS

For an additional amount for "Claims," \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy," fiscal year 1955.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay," \$8 million, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy," fiscal year 1955.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

For additional amounts for the following appropriations of not to exceed the respective amount stated:

"Claims," Department of Defense, \$4,320,000;

"Retired pay," Department of Defense, \$22 million;

"Military personnel, Army," \$150 million;

"Military personnel, Air Force," \$110 million; the foregoing amounts under this head to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation only during the fiscal year 1955 as may be designed by the Secretary of Defense with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, a few minutes ago the senior Senator from Illinois mentioned some of the increases in the supplemental appropriation bill. Apparently, he did not fully realize that the Committee on Appropriations has no discretionary authority to ignore some of the legislative mandates of the legislative committees which are contained in bills approved by Congress.

At this point I wish to call attention to the fact that although funds in the amendment currently before the Senate are authorized transfers within the Department of Defense and call for no additional funds, a large share of the increased operating expenses is the direct result of the so-called Career Incentive Act of 1955, which was approved by Congress in March of this year.

At that time probably little attention was paid by Members of the Senate to the various provisions of the Career Incentive Act. One of the provisions increased the retirement annuities resulting from that direct mandate. I wish to point out that for the last 3 months—the final 3 months—of this fiscal year, the estimated cost of the increased retirement annuities is in excess of \$14 million; and that for the fiscal year 1956 the estimated cost is \$56,308,000.

When the increased retirement costs are added to the amounts for the Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, the cost for the last 3 months of the present fiscal year will be \$15,820,000, while the estimated cost for fiscal 1956 will be \$63,487,000.

I emphasize the fact that the Committee on Appropriations had no discretionary authority to withhold funds which are necessary to implement the provisions of the Career Incentive Act.

I am calling attention particularly to the increased retirement annuities, because probably very few Members of the Senate knew in March, when the career incentive bill was before this body, that very extensive increased costs would result specifically from increasing retirement annuities, allegedly to stimulate interest on the part of enlisted men in making a career of the armed services.

It is difficult for me to rationalize the substantially increased retirement annuities for officers in the grades of colonel and general as having a direct effect in encouraging and in influencing privates to make a career in the armed services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DWORSHAK subsequently said:

Mr. President, in connection with the remarks which I made earlier on the supplemental appropriation bill, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a brief summary dealing with increased retirement annuities resulting from career incentive legislation.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Increased retirement annuities resulting from career incentive legislation

	Estimated cost, Apr. 1-June 30, 1955	Estimated cost, fiscal year 1956
Army.....	\$7,570,000	\$30,280,000
Navy.....	4,769,000	19,076,000
Marine Corps.....	395,000	1,580,000
Air Force.....	1,343,000	5,372,000
Total Defense.....	14,077,000	56,308,000
Coast Guard.....	1,700,000	7,000,000
Public Health.....	33,000	140,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	10,000	39,000
Grand total.....	15,820,000	63,487,000

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IV—Foreign Operations Funds Appropriated to the President—Mutual Security—Contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance," on page 9, line 2, after the numerals "1955," to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—Export-Import Bank of Washington—Limitation on Expenses," on page 9, line 15, to strike out "\$1,110,000" and insert "\$1,140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter V—Independent Offices," on page 9, after line 17, to insert:

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as

authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 20, to strike out:

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary access facilities over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 14, to insert:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$258,000, to be derived by transfer from "Defense public works, community facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 11, to insert:

SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Commission in preparing, in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 19, 1949 (63 Stat. 620), a comprehensive plan for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the building of the Soo Locks, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members serving without compensation, \$21,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VII—Department of Labor," at the top of page 14, to insert:

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$13 million, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare," on page 15, after line 6, to insert:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services, is increased from "\$2,400,000" to \$2,418,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 12, to insert:

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);

hire of passenger motor vehicles; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$125,000, to be derived by transfer from "Retired pay of commissioned officers," fiscal year 1955.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," on page 16, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$79,400,000" and insert "\$80,640,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 14, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services," \$28,000, to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IX—Department of State—Salaries and Expenses," on page 17, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 14, to insert:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for additional contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, as authorized by the act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 736), in an amount not to exceed \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Contingencies," on page 18, line 3, after the word "contingencies", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expense, United States Attorneys and Marshals," on page 18, line 10, after the word "marshals", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "The Judiciary," at the top of page 20, to insert:

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$13,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Salaries of Judges," on page 20, line 9, to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$914,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter X," on page 21, after line 6, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$85,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 10, to insert:

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses," \$1,100,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 15, to insert:

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay," \$584,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 19, to insert:

RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Reserve training," \$46,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 6, to insert:

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$63,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter XI—District of Columbia," on page 22, after line 12, to insert:

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

The limitation of \$10,000 for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each in accordance with the act of February 11, 1929, as amended, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, is increased to \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 18, to insert:

OPERATING EXPENSES

METROPOLITAN POLICE

The appropriation for "Metropolitan Police (additional municipal service, American Legion Convention)," contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for payment at basic salary rate for services performed from August 25 to September 7, 1954, both inclusive, by members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department in excess of their regular tour of duty (but not to exceed a total of 12 hours overtime pay to any individual member performing service within such period).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 4, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health," \$650,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 7, to insert:

PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare," \$152,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 15, to insert:

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500 65 Stat. 131), \$28,008.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 20, to insert:

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document No. 28 (84th Congress), \$10,587, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 percent per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 3, to insert:

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document No. 28 (84th Congress), \$155,095, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 percent per annum as provided by law (act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter XII—Legislative Branch," on page 25, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF SENATORS

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators," as authorized by Public Law 9, 84th Congress, \$320,001.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 11, to insert:

COMPENSATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for "Compensation of the Vice President of the United States," as authorized by Public Law 9, 84th Congress, \$1,667.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 16, to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for the office of the Secretary, \$3,905, to be available, effective April 1, 1955, for the compensation of one director of photography, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$5,100 and one laboratory technician, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$4,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 26, to insert:

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$140: *Provided*, That effective April 1, 1955, the basic rate of compensation of the chief cabinetmaker shall be \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 5, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, \$3,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 9, to insert:

Furniture: For an additional amount for materials for furniture and repairs of same and for the purchase of furniture, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 12, to insert:

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items," exclusive of labor, \$51,950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 14, to insert:

Packing boxes: For an additional amount for "Packing boxes," \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 16, to insert:

Postage stamps: For an additional amount for "Postage stamps," for office of Secretary, \$115.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 18, to insert:

Notwithstanding any provision of law, service heretofore or hereafter performed as an employee of the Republican senatorial campaign committee or the Democratic senatorial campaign committee shall be considered for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to be service as an employee in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes of officers and employees made eligible for the benefits of such act by the act of July 13, 1937.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "House of Representatives," on page 27, after line 6, to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Clerk: For the employment effective April 1, 1955, of an administrative assistant to the Coordinator of the Joint Recording Facility, at the basic salary rate of \$4,800 per annum; a film librarian, at the basic salary rate of \$2,500 per annum; and a secretary, at the basic salary rate of \$2,220 per annum in lieu of \$1,500 basic per annum, \$3,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Capitol Police," on page 27, after line 21, to strike out:

Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount, \$3,420.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Capitol Police Board: For additional amounts for "Capitol Police Board," as follows: fiscal year 1954, \$21,139; fiscal year 1955, \$38,972.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 28, after line 2, to insert:

Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings," \$16,000, of which \$12,500 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other

services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Capitol Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination, including related architectural treatment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, with respect to page 28, line 19, which provides for an additional amount for the Senate Office Building, I should like to call to the attention of the Senate and the chairman of the committee that the bill has a very broad authorization for the House of Representatives to build a new office building and to acquire land and property for the expansion of facilities for use of House Members. I think it is perfectly proper that should be done, and I am in favor of it. However, I wish to point out that finally, after some years, we have started on a new Senate Office Building. I think we made one great mistake about it, however. I do not think we have acquired the necessary property in the area, much of which is slum property, to provide for adequate parking facilities, for proper approaches, or for anything of the kind. I wonder if the chairman of the committee will express an opinion on that subject and give some consideration to it, so that we may approach the problem more on the basis on which the House is approaching their problem.

Mr. HAYDEN. The suggestion was made during the consideration of the pending bill that something of that kind ought to be done. Of course, there is great merit in the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire. We did not have time to go into the question in a proper way. I am quite sure the subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations will look into the matter very carefully when it comes to report the regular bill. There is no question about the situation which is going to develop in that regard; which, as a matter of fact, has already developed. Parking space is at a tremendous premium, even if no other use could be found for the property. I think also it would be well to own such property for the protection of the building. I think it would be well to have the building some distance away from other buildings. There is merit in the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is suggesting that perhaps in the consideration of the regular legislative appropriation bill that matter could be considered. At that time the problem might be approached as the House has approached it here. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sure the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], who is chairman of the subcommittee, will give consideration to that question.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to make another statement. I know I am looking quite a bit ahead when I say this and that some people will scoff at the idea, but 2 or 3 or 4 years ago we authorized about \$65 million for the United Nations to build a modern building in New York and we provided a substantial sum of money for that purpose. Many Members of this body have visited the capitals of other countries of the world, some of

which we have been helping for years and some which we have been helping more than others and many of them have magnificent parliamentary buildings. There is hardly a person who will not say that the Capitol of this country is a historic institution, but, in my judgment, it is becoming rapidly obsolete for the proper functioning of the Congress of a great country of 165 million people. That time may not come in the life of those presently in the Senate, but some thought should be given to the idea of acquiring property in this vicinity so that a new modern capitol of the United States may be constructed, in which the Congress could function efficiently and capably, at which time the present Capitol of the United States could become a great historical monument, such as Mount Vernon is today. It would be an historic shrine to which many people could come. I am very sincerely of the opinion that the time will come, but I do not know when.

My only point in raising the question at this time is that, if that time should come, such a new capitol should be constructed near the present Capitol of the United States, where we do have the Senate and House Office Buildings. Some thought should be given to acquiring the property necessary when that necessity arises. I realize that tomorrow someone may severely criticize me for mentioning this, but we must look ahead. I am sure that no one who has been in this building for any length of time will deny that it is difficult to function efficiently in our present building as should be the case in a government of a great country.

Mr. HAYDEN. I concur in what the Senator from New Hampshire has said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 17, to insert:

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Building," \$43,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 28, line 20, under the item "Senate Office Building," it is proposed to strike out the amount "\$43,000" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "\$53,000", and add thereafter a comma and the following new language, "of which \$10,000 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Senate Office Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I might state that the lighting system in the Senate Office Building was designed for the use of direct current electricity. It is being changed to alternating current, and therefore a different kind of equipment will be required. Just what kind

of equipment it will be, we do not know, but it will be necessary, in order to obtain efficient lighting in the offices of Senators, to make some study of what lighting system is needed for their use and the use of employees who work there. The object is that such a study should be made as promptly as possible, so that when the regular legislative appropriation bill shall be under consideration, there will be definite information which can be submitted with regard to working out the changeover from one kind of electrical current to another.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment on page 28, after line 17.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 20, to strike out:

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary access facilities over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

SEC. 1202. (a) If the site upon which the building authorized to be constructed by section 12A (1) of this act is not within the United States Capitol Grounds as defined in the act entitled "An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a, 193m), the Architect is authorized to acquire such site by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and upon acquisition of such site and completion of the building, such building, and the grounds, sidewalks, and facilities surrounding it, shall be subject to the provisions of (1) of the act of May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175) (relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building), and (2) the act entitled "An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., sec. 193a, 193m).

(b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States," approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 3, to strike out:

SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated \$2 million, to remain available until expended; and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 8, to strike out:

SEC. 1204. This subchapter may be cited as the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 14, to insert:

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary equipment, such necessary connections with the Capitol Power Plant and other utilities, such necessary access facilities over or under public streets, such other appurtenant or necessary facilities, such changes in the present House Office buildings and mechanical and other changes necessitated thereby, and such changes in or additions to the present subway systems, as may be approved by such Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 1202. (a) The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, such publicly or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia (including streets, avenues, roads, highways, alleys, or parts thereof) located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the United States Capitol Grounds as may be approved by the House Office Building Commission for the purposes of section 1201 of this chapter or for additions to the United States Capitol Grounds. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any street, avenue, road, highway, alley, or part thereof, acquired pursuant to this subsection shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with any request therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission. Square numbered 636 in the District of Columbia (which is now part of the new House of Representatives Office Building site) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. Any real property owned by the United States and located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the Capitol Grounds shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, made with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol without reimbursement or transfer of funds. At such time or times as may be fixed by order of the House Office Building Commission, (1) any real property acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter shall become part of the United States Capitol Grounds and subject to the act entitled "An Act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m, 212a, and 212b), and (2) the building and all facilities constructed pursuant to section 1201 of this chapter shall become subject to such act approved July 31, 1946, and to the provisions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building contained in the act approved May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175).

(b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States," approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

(c) When any real property has been acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to provide for the demolition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to lease any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to provide for the maintenance and protection of such property.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 10, to insert:

SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this chapter there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by the House Office Building Commission to be required for the purposes of this chapter: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of such Commission is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 22, to insert:

SEC. 1204. This chapter may be cited as the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter XIII—Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments," on page 34, line 9, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 25 and"; and in line 11, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$6,269,842" and insert "\$9,504,219."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. MONRONEY], the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, after line 7, it is proposed to insert:

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "School-lunch program," \$7,000,000.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, this amendment is being offered to meet the requirements in Oklahoma and several of the other States for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from the State Board of Educa-

tion in Oklahoma, describing the acute emergency which has arisen there.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 21, 1955.

HON. ROBERT S. KERR,
Senator, Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KERR: I have been notified by Harvey Allen, legislative chairman of the American School Food Service Association, that the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended a drastic cut in the Federal school-lunch appropriation and a \$25 million increase in the special school-milk program. Since the School Lunch Division is responsible for administering both programs in Oklahoma, I would like to advise you of status of the two programs in this State.

The maximum allowable reimbursement under the National School Lunch Act is 9 cents per meal. The average payment in Oklahoma is 4½ cents. In spite of reducing the rate to that low figure, we will be unable to pay any reimbursement for the month of May this year and possibly only 75 percent of April.

On the other hand, the procedure set up to administer the special milk program is so unrealistic we will have a balance of unexpended funds, totaling \$600,000, which will have to be returned to Commodity Credit Corporation. You can readily see that the programs are working conversely for the children of Oklahoma.

As you know, the extreme drought in this area has caused much unemployment—those on relief rolls approximate 200,000 and the need for schools supplying free meals in many cases reaches 40 percent of enrollment.

If the proposals made by the Secretary of Agriculture are adopted, it will seriously impair the health of the schoolchild in Oklahoma.

We would appreciate anything you can do to aid us in this cause.

Very truly yours,

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
DREW V. LANGLEY,
Director, School-Lunch Division.

MR. KERR. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a copy of a telegram signed by my colleague, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and myself, addressed to Mr. Howard Davis, acting director of the Food Distribution Division, Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 6, 1955.

MR. HOWARD DAVIS,
Acting Director, Food Distribution Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.:

Please advise at earliest convenience status of school-lunch fund for reimbursement of States which are, like Oklahoma, running short of funds for months of April, May, and June. Also furnish rate of reimbursements each of these States and other information in line with telephone conversation your office today.

ROBERT S. KERR.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY.

MR. KERR. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, of the Department of Agriculture, dated April 13, 1955, setting forth the answers to our questions, and

also a table showing a list of States expected either to reduce the level of reimbursement payments or to cease reimbursement payments to the participating schools for the latter part of the school year, and also reimbursement rates paid as of January 1955.

There being no objection, the letter and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1955.

HON. ROBERT S. KERR,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR KERR: This is in reply to your telegram of April 6 to Howard P. Davis of our Food Distribution Division, requesting information as to the status of school lunch funds in those States which may expend the balance of their funds at existing reimbursement rates prior to the end of the school year.

At the beginning of each fiscal year the funds appropriated for the operation of the national school lunch program are apportioned to the States in accordance with the provisions of the National School Lunch Act. The States are then advised of the amounts that will be available for cash reimbursement to participating schools during the fiscal year. These funds are advanced to the States on a quarterly basis and the State agencies are encouraged to budget these funds so as to maintain assistance to participating schools throughout the school year. The fourth quarterly payment in the amount of \$10,360,397 was made to the States the first week of April.

Cash payments to the schools are made on the basis of a specified rate of reimbursement for each meal served. The rate of reimbursement for individual schools is determined at the beginning of the school year and is made a part of the agreement between the State agency and the school. In making this determination, States must estimate the number of meals that will be served during the year and establish the level of reimbursement in relation to the amount of funds available. This means that any increase in participation not anticipated by the State will result, if no adjustments in rates are made, in exhaustion of funds prior to the end of the year. (During the current year participation increases in many States have been higher than normal and the program nationally is reaching about 11 million children, as compared to 10.1 million last year.)

In most cases, the States review their funds situation after midyear and make necessary adjustments to bring the monthly rate of expenditure in line with the total funds available. In other instances, States prefer to maintain the rates without change, with the result that funds are exhausted before the close of the school year. The latter situation is likely to occur in a number of States this year. However, it should be recognized that commodities purchased with funds appropriated for the national school lunch program as well as surplus foods continue to be available to the individual lunch programs, and that most schools arrange to continue lunch program operations despite the curtailment of cash payments.

We are enclosing a list of States whose current rate of expenditure is likely to result in exhaustion of reimbursement funds prior to the end of the school year, or will mean that sharply reduced rates of reimbursement will be paid for the last 2 or 3 months of the year. This situation occurs for at least a few States each year, but has been more pronounced this year because of

a greater than usual increase in program participation.

Sincerely yours,

ORVIS V. WELLS,
Administrator.

NATIONAL SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

List of States expected either to reduce level of reimbursement payments or to cease reimbursement payments to participating schools for the latter part of the school year and reimbursement rates paid as of January 1955:

State:	Reimbursement rate ¹ (cents)
Arizona ²	3-9
California.....	4
Delaware.....	5
Georgia ²	3-6
Idaho.....	4½
Indiana.....	5
Iowa.....	4
Michigan ²	4-6
Minnesota ²	1-5
Mississippi.....	7
Missouri.....	5
Ohio.....	5
Oklahoma ²	3-7
South Carolina.....	5
Tennessee ²	3-8
Vermont.....	9
Washington.....	4
Wyoming ²	4-6

¹ Prevailing rate as of January 1955.

² Variable rates paid in relation to need.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], on behalf of himself, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND].

MR. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to state, for the benefit of my colleagues, that this matter was not brought to the attention of the committee before it made up the bill. Therefore, all the knowledge we have regarding the necessity for additional funds to carry out the school-lunch program is embraced in the letter the Senator from Oklahoma has inserted in the RECORD, as the letter had come from the proper authorities. If the references contained in the letter are correct, certainly some additional funds should be made available.

Whether the exact amount the Senator from Oklahoma seeks to have made available is the proper amount under the circumstances, I have no way of knowing. All I can say is that, after consultation with the other members of the committee, we have agreed to accept the amendment, take it to conference, and then obtain such further information as may be necessary in order to adjust the matter satisfactorily and properly.

MR. KERR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arizona. I wish to say to him that we did not get word of this shortage and this crisis until after the committee had completed its hearings on the bill, or otherwise we most certainly would have presented the matter to the committee at the hearings.

On behalf of my colleague [Mr. MONRONEY], myself, and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], who has joined us in submitting the amend-

ment, we wish to express our sincere and keen appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the committee, to the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and to the other members of the committee who have indicated their willingness to take the amendment to conference and there, to the extent that they feel it necessary, check on the amount which is being included in the bill at this time, and for this purpose.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I desire to express my deep appreciation to the Senators who have agreed to take the amendment to conference. We regret that the emergency was not disclosed until after the hearings had closed.

When we consider that more than 1 million school children are now participating in the school-lunch program, and when we further consider the vast areas affected by drought or by freezing weather, which have most seriously affected various parts of the country, and in some cases have caused more than 40 percent of the school children to have to rely upon Federal participation in the school-lunch program, because of a lack of food in the families of those children, I believe it will be realized that the amendment is a most worthy and deserving one. So I greatly appreciate the willingness of the members of the committee to take the amendment to conference for further study.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not wish to throw any cold water on the amendment, but I think we should understand all the facts in connection with it.

To begin with, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] has told us that the information came in too late to be presented to the committee. He is correct. Of course, the fact that it was not presented to the committee is bad practice, because all these items should be brought before the committee, and evidence should be submitted. However, the Senator was not informed in time to enable him to present the proposal to the committee. We understand the situation.

The Congress was very generous last year in connection with the school-lunch program. I agree with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that the school-lunch program is one of the best programs we have in this country. Perhaps the money spent in connection with it is put to as worthwhile use as would be possible in connection with any program. I have always been for it, as most of my colleagues have been.

However, there is an obligation on the part of the States, when funds are allocated to them for the school-lunch program, so to budget the funds they receive that they will cover the entire school year. Some States must have done so, and some States must not have done so. The States which must not have done so are today in the condition described.

While I feel sympathetic toward the States facing the situation which has been described, nevertheless, I point out

that it is not exactly fair to the States which are properly budgeting the funds and are living within their estimates in connection with the school-lunch budget.

I am not raising a point of order, as I told the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] and his distinguished colleague [Mr. MONRONEY], I would not. I understand that what they are doing is trying to protect the school-children of their State. It is not my purpose to oppose their proposal today. However, I think the facts should be known, so that we may avoid getting into such a situation again.

Earlier in the day I was taken to task, as was the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who is against all supplemental appropriation bills. Apparently he has forgotten that we had supplemental appropriation bills over the years when the administration of his party was in power. Apparently he has forgotten that last year he compelled the Senator from New Hampshire to abide strictly by the rule in connection with appropriation bills.

Apparently the situation as to school lunches is the result of some unforeseen happening, on the one hand, or the failure properly to budget on the other hand. As the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] pointed out, there are more school children participating in the school lunch program this year than were included in it in the previous year. The total number of children participating and the number of schools taking part may have been unequally distributed among the various States. Perhaps that is one reason for the budgeting plan being thrown out of balance.

Nevertheless, in connection with a situation such as this, I think we ought to give warning. The Senator from Arizona has indicated his willingness to take the item to conference. We certainly should give warning, by this debate, and by the expressions not only of the Senator from New Hampshire, but the Senator from Arizona and the two Senators from Oklahoma, that next year the States should live within their budgets, and that the funds should be so budgeted as to cover the entire school year, unless some unforeseen emergency occurs. Otherwise, we shall be extending an invitation to other States to do the same thing next year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think there is great force in what the Senator has said. It is true that there have been excessive droughts in certain parts of the United States, and there have been freezing conditions in other parts of the United States, which have seriously interfered with the local economy.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In looking at the figures this morning I noted that in the 1955 budget there was \$85 million plus for the school lunch program, but that the estimate for 1956 is only \$68 million. As I remember the footnotes—and I am drawing on memory now—there will be an unexpended balance from the 1955

appropriation which will be available for 1956. While I have not examined the figures which the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has presented, it occurs to me, from those figures, that a certain sum of money would be available. How much, I cannot say without going into the subject a little more thoroughly.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that the House committee has increased the sum to \$83 million, which was the appropriation last year. That is above the budget estimate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am only pointing out what the budget estimate for 1956 is, as compared with the actual appropriation for 1955.

Mr. HAYDEN. I accepted the amendment with the distinct understanding that we would look into it very thoroughly in conference. We realize that there have been droughts in certain parts of the country, and freezing conditions in other parts. There have been unusual circumstances affecting certain States. We will go into the subject very thoroughly. That is all the assurance I could give the sponsors of the amendment.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4903) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS BY ECUADOR

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the consultative subcommittee on American Republics Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee met in executive session this morning with Mr. Sheldon Mills, United States Ambassador to Ecuador; Mr. Rollin S. Atwood, Director of the Office of South American Affairs of the Department of State; and Mr. Fred E. Taylor, of the Office of the Undersecretary of State.

Ambassador Mills and Messrs. Atwood and Taylor gave the subcommittee a detailed account of the seizure of the American fishing vessels *Arctic Maid* and *Santa Anna* by an Ecuadoran naval ship on the high seas off the coast of Ecuador

March 27. An American citizen, a member of the crew of the *Arctic Maid*, was wounded during the incident. The vessels were taken to Guayaquil by the Ecuadoran Navy and subsequently fined on charges of violating fishing regulations which the Ecuadoran Government has promulgated to cover waters 200 miles from the coast. At the time they were seized, the fishing vessels were between 25 and 30 miles from the coast.

Ambassador Mills has been recalled to Washington for consultation with the Department of State, which takes a serious view of the incident.

The subcommittee shares the Department's view regarding the gravity of the case and expects to follow developments with deep interest.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have a brief announcement to make for the benefit of the Senate.

On Monday next it is planned to take up calendar No. 131, Senate bill 500, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects and for other purposes.

In addition, I should like to inform the Senate that when we conclude the consideration of the upper Colorado River project bill, it is planned to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 127, Senate bill 651, introduced by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], commonly known as the feeder airline bill.

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO JUDSON KING

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the many friends of Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, and a grand old warrior for the people, are planning the annual celebration of his birthday on April 29, to wish him many more fighting years.

If more people knew all that Mr. King has done for them, his modest home near Washington would be snowed under with messages of congratulation. He, at least as much as any other man, pioneered the long battle against the private-power monopoly and brought to millions of city and farm folks the blessings of cheap and abundant electricity. In spite of many handicaps, he has continued his studies, his research, his generous cooperation and advice to many who come to him for guidance, and his stimulating and effective bulletins and magazine articles. He has also made headway

with his history of the origin of the TVA—a definitive study so urgently needed for current guidance of Dixon-Yates activities and for historical purposes in future protection of the TVA and all it means to the American people.

Recently, in one of his bulletins, Mr. King turned his attention to the propaganda campaign directed against Nebraska's "Little TVA." With his usual skillful marshaling of facts, he has brought into sharp focus the relationship between the attacks on Nebraska's 100-percent public-power system and the Dixon-Yates contract, the proposed issuance of revenue bonds to expand TVA, and the tremendous costs of flood damage which could be eliminated by integrated development of all our great river systems.

Mr. President, as a birthday tribute to Judson King, and in order that it may be widely circulated, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, following my remarks, the revised edition of his bulletin numbered 254.

There being no objection, the bulletin was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE TRUTH ABOUT NEBRASKA'S "LITTLE TVA"—ITS RELATION TO THE DIXON-YATES CONTRACT, NATIONAL POLICY, AND THE QUESTION OF REVENUE BONDS

The crux of it—electric power

1. In 1926 (sic) Ottawa, capital of Canada, served by Ontario Hydro, was the first city to achieve an average residential rate of exactly 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

2. In 1954 Chattanooga, Tenn., served by the TVA, was the first city in the United States to achieve exactly 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

3. The cities of Nebraska, the Pacific Coast, and elsewhere are on the way, and many are close to 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

4. The slogan of the REA Coops on the front cover of the NRECA's official magazine is "Electricity for every farm" at 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

In 1954 private rates in different sections ranged from just above to 3 or 4 times as much. But you cannot float oceans of stock and make large profits on 1 cent current. That is what the conflict is over.

Flood control and the taxpayers

1. The Weather Bureau and the United States Geological Survey estimate that the total loss from major floods alone in the United States from 1902 to 1951 was 3,989 lives and \$4,744,878,370 of property.

2. The Corps of Army Engineers estimates that from 1898 to 1954, inclusive, Congress has appropriated about \$4 billion for flood control which has prevented damage of about \$7 billion. Yet, annual flood damages still total around \$600 million.

3. No one has yet produced a figure of the scores of millions spent in the last 25 years, say, by Congress for flood relief.

4. But the Red Cross estimates that from June 1947 to April 1952 it has spent for relief from major floods alone in the Columbia, Missouri, and upper Mississippi Rivers, and in New England, a total of \$20,755,845.

The bitter test of 50 years proves that in addition to soil conservation, etc., great reservoir dams, like Hells Canyon, are necessary to forestall major disasters. Yet, the Platte, the Tennessee, and the Lower Colorado alone are harnessed, due to the political opposition of the power trust. The crux here is, shall the taxpayers foot the bill for flood protection and be cheated out of the low-cost incidental power?

I. THE ATTACK UPON THE NEBRASKA SYSTEM

Long before and during the hectic conflict over the sensational Dixon-Yates contract the American public, by pamphlets, press, and radio, has been deluged by a flood of falsified history as to the origin of TVA and gross misrepresentation as to its financing and concrete benefits to the South and to the Nation.

And now comes a renewed attack upon the genesis of Nebraska's "Little TVA," so-called by Senator Norris in his effort to aid businessmen and farmers to establish multipurpose river development and public power in his home State.

When the Tennessee Valley business and professional men attend national conventions, or the folks visit their folks in other States, they are frequently criticized and treated as charity patients or dupes of "Red" schemers and are told, "We are paying for your cheap power in our taxes." And recently came a volley of facts from Nebraska to dispel myths about that project. Two newspaper articles will illustrate my point.

"Nebraska consumers are the only losers"

The Tulsa World, largest newspaper in Oklahoma, on November 18 last carried an article by Ray Tucker, veteran Washington newsman whose syndicated column appears in many dailies over the country, which left readers with the impression that Nebraska's Public Power System was the illegitimate child of an unholy alliance between Wall Street stock gamblers and New Deal politicians in the 1930's with the result that "Nebraska consumers are the only losers."

"Thanks to the advent of public power"

But on December 26 the Omaha Sunday World-Herald featured a story by its staff writer Harold Cowan of a sharply different character. It was based on an extensive factual study made by Mr. George E. Johnson, Hastings, chief engineer of the Central Nebraska Power and Irrigation District of the benefits to the State of the public system's 20-years experience. It emphasizes the many millions of dollars saved to farmers and all other users of electricity "thanks to the advent of public power."

It is this sort of thing that is causing fair-minded people everywhere to exclaim in despair "Whom and what can we believe."

In his scintillating book "Why Not Survive?," just published in New York, by Simon and Schuster, Michael W. Strauss, former militant United States Commissioner of Reclamation, charitably terms vendors of falsehood regarding efficient conservation of our water resources "Apostles of Reaction and Yearners for Yesterday." The bunkum circulated about the Nebraska project comes from the same sources.

Now, during the last generation it has been charged that the TVA was a super-State, forced upon the southern people by Washington bureaucrats, depriving them of their independence. Millions believe it, and the same tale has been vended as to Nebraska and Bonneville. The result is to disrupt and wreck or delay needed 20th century progress in river development. Hence, the truth about Nebraska becomes important, and the major part of this bulletin will be devoted to who created it, why, and how.

The first fact for the reader to hold in mind is this: The movement which resulted in this project was started by Nebraska businessmen during the Hoover administration—before the New Deal was born.

II. ORIGIN OF THE NEBRASKA PROJECT

According to the Tulsa World story, the mastermind back of President Roosevelt's multipurpose power policy was the late Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who, in the Nebraska affair, worked hand-in-glove with a Wall Street stock salesman—a mys-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 19, 1955
For actions of April 18, 1955
84th-1st, No. 63

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HIGHLIGHTS; House passed bills to: repeal requirement that private stocks be replaced by CCC stocks under Public Law 480; protect national forests from mining claims for sand, etc.; modify VA farm housing law. House sent 2nd supplemental appropriation bill to conference. Senate debated Colorado reclamation project. Sen. Wiley urged increased milk consumption by Armed Forces. (Continued at end of Digest)

HOUSE

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 752, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 so as to eliminate the requirement that private stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks (p. 3881). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Rep. Hill inserted and commended a report by this Department, "USDA Surplus Food Distribution Continues to Increase" (pp. 3886-8).
2. FARM-HOUSING LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5106, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing (p. 3880).
3. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 230, to protect the national forests from certain mining claims relating to sand, common stone, gravel, common pumice and pumicite, and cinders (p. 3880).
4. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Reps. Cannon, Rooney, Preston, Taber, and Clevenger were appointed House conferees on this bill, H. R. 2903 (p. 3876). Senate conferees have been appointed.
5. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4954, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws and establishing a uniform statute of limitations (p. 3893)(H. Rept. 422).

6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on surplus property (H. Doc. 141); to Government Operations Committees (pp. 3893, 3815). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff except for an emergency need. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.
7. SUGAR. Rep. Gubser urged increased domestic sugar quotas in connection with legislation to amend and extend the Sugar Act (p. 3892).
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Abernethy commended a plan "under which the need of the TVA for power facilities in its area could be met by the issuance of bonds to be paid off through receipts from the sale of power" (p. 3876).
9. FOREIGN AID. Reps. Gross and Gavin criticized the foreign-aid program (pp. 3876-7).
10. PAY RAISE. Rep. Pelly said pay raises for classified employees should not depend upon action taken regarding postal employees (pp. 3876-7).

SENATE

11. RECLAMATION. Began debate on S. 500, to authorize the Colorado River reclamation project, agreed to committee amendments en bloc, and agreed by unanimous consent that Senators Kuchel or Neuberger may offer amendments thereto at any time prior to final passage of the bill (pp. 3835-3861, 3866-73).
During debate on the bill Sen. Douglas claimed that increasing the amount of fertile land under cultivation would conflict with reduction in wheat acreage production and that "this project is primarily--insofar as its agricultural phases are concerned--for the purpose of providing feed for livestock" (pp. 3869-70).
12. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Sen. Wiley inserted his statement urging the installation of automatic milk vending machines at all U. S. Armed Forces installations, and also a Department of Defense letter on this subject (p. 3828).
13. LOYALTY DAY. The Judiciary Committee ordered favorably reported S. J. Res. 58, to designate the first day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day (p. D296).
14. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported an original resolution, S. Res. 92, (without written report) to provide that this committee conduct a full and complete examination and review of the administration of the Patent Office and the statutes relating to patents, trademarks, and copyrights (p. 3823).
15. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to provide leave of absence for officers and employees stationed outside the U. S. for use in the U. S., its Territories or possessions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3816).
16. WHEAT; PROPERTY; TAXATION; CONSERVATION. Received petitions, etc., favoring storage of CCC surplus wheat in Calif.; payments to local governments in lieu of taxes on Federally-owned lands; and continued surveys and planning of Kansas construction projects for the conservation of soil and water (pp. 3817-8).
17. SUGAR. Sen. Thye inserted a Kennedy, Minn., Chamber of Commerce resolution urging increased domestic sugar quotas; and Sen. Humphrey inserted Governor Freeman's (Minn.) letters to him and the President urging extension of the

"(1) For the purpose of this section—

"(1) the term 'domestic article' means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States; and the term 'foreign article' means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country;

"(2) the term 'United States' includes the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia;

"(3) the term 'foreign country' means any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions);

"(4) the term 'landed duty paid price' means the price of any foreign article after payment of the applicable customs or import duties and other necessary charges, as represented by the acquisition cost to an importing consumer, dealer, retailer, or manufacturer, or the offering price to a consumer, dealer, retailer, or manufacturer, if imported by an agent.

"(j) The Commission is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out its functions under the provisions of this section.

"(k) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the entry and declaration of foreign articles with respect to which a change in basis of value has been made under the provisions of subdivision (d) of this section, and for the form of invoice required at time of entry."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 337

SEC. 5. Title III, part II, section 337, of the Tariff Act of 1930 is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Subdivision (a) thereof by striking out the word "President" and substituting therefor the words "Tariff Commission."

(b) Subdivision (b) thereof is hereby repealed.

(c) Subdivision (d) thereof is hereby repealed.

(d) Subdivision (e) thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) Exclusion of articles from entry: Whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commission, it shall direct that the articles concerned in such unfair methods or acts, imported by any person violating the provisions of this Act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, refuse such entry."

(e) Subdivision (f) thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Entry under bond: Whenever the Commission has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section, but has not information sufficient to satisfy it thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon its request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the Commission may deem necessary shall be completed; except that such articles shall be entitled to entry under bond prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

(f) Subdivision (g) thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(g) Continuance of exclusion: Any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the Commission shall find and advise the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to such refusal of entry no longer exists."

STATISTICAL ENUMERATION

SEC. 6. Title IV, part III, section 484 (e), of the Tariff Act of 1930 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) Statistical enumeration: The Chairman of the Tariff Commission is authorized and directed to establish from time to time, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, a statistical enumeration of imported articles in such detail as he may consider necessary and desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act. As a part of each entry there shall be attached thereto or included therein an accurate statement giving details required for such statistical enumeration. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to make such reasonable and proper digests from, and compilations of, such statistical data as the Chairman requests. In the event of a disagreement between the Chairman and the Secretary of Commerce, as to the reasonable and proper nature of any request the matter shall be referred to the President whose decision shall be final."

REVISED TEXT OF TARIFF ACT

SEC. 7. The Tariff Commission, as soon as practicable, shall prepare and cause to be printed as a public document available for public distribution a complete revised text of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be construed as superseding the provisions of section 101, title I of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect as of June 12, 1955.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, my bill amending the 1930 Tariff Act would return the regulation of the domestic economy and foreign trade to the Tariff Commission, an agent of Congress, through the adjustment of the duties or tariffs in accordance with article I, section 8, of the Constitution.

The Constitution pointedly separates the regulation of the domestic economy from the determination of foreign policy.

Article I, section 8, of the Constitution places the regulation of the domestic economy and of foreign commerce in the legislative branch, and article II, section 2, places the determination of the foreign policy in the executive branch.

The 1934 Trade Agreements Act transferred the constitutional responsibility of Congress to adjust the duties or tariffs and to regulate foreign commerce in the executive branch, thus amending the Constitution through a simple act of Congress.

TO DEVELOP THE WHOLE COUNTRY

Abraham Lincoln's platform in 1860 proposed to adjust imports or tariffs—"So as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country."

That principle held, in general, until the 1934 Trade Agreements Act. This act provided, and still provides, that the President may trade any sector of American industry for a concession in foreign policy.

ABANDONED PRINCIPLE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

The 1934 act for the first time abandoned the principle of regulating foreign trade on the basis of fair and reasonable competition for all products produced in appreciable amounts here—and made the domestic jobs and investments pawns in the hazardous game of international politics.

Mr. President, the 1934 Trade Agreements Act is a "dead-fall" over the head of American jobs and investments.

The President may at any time trade any sector of the economy—dependent upon a duty or tariff to equalize the standard-of-living wages—for a foreign political adjustment that he may judge to be important. Investors and workers are even required to show their importance in national defense as well as serious injury to be eligible for the "escape clause" which even then may or may not be invoked.

Mr. President, let us return to constitutional government—treating all industries alike—on the basis of fair and reasonable competition.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEUBERGER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 18, 1955:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., of New Jersey, to be United States district judge for the district of New Jersey, to fill a new position.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

I. FOR APPOINTMENT, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW AND REGULATIONS, TO BE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

To be senior surgeon

Shih Lu Chang

To be surgeon

Wilton M. Fisher

To be senior assistant surgeon

Tamarath K. Yolles

To be assistant surgeon

Calvin L. Young

To be scientist director

Louis C. McCabe

To be senior assistant scientist

Thomas E. Anderson

To be assistant scientists

Virgil R. Carlson

Donald S. Boomer

Donald S. Blough

Philip Roos

II. PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR CORPS

To be senior assistant sanitarian

James V. Smith

House of Representatives

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy kind and beneficial providence which is our shield in the stillness of the night and our strength for the duties and responsibilities of each new day.

Grant that nothing may ever disturb or destroy our faith in Thy greatness and righteousness as we seek to bring to fulfillment our aspirations and longings for world peace.

Inspire us with moral and spiritual stamina and courage in our dedication to the arduous task of conquering the forces of evil which would impede us in the struggle to release the hidden splendor of humanity.

May our own personal life be more firmly rooted in those lofty ideals and principles which Thou hast ordained and which alone will enable us to remain strong and steadfast in these days of crisis and confusion.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 14, 1955, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of the clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 35. An act to permit the transportation in the mails of live scorpions.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate:

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, ROONEY, PRESTON, TABER, and CLEVINGER.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday, May 2, following the

legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Tuesday, April 19, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

TVA BONDS TO FINANCE POWER FACILITIES

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great interest that we have learned that the Tennessee Valley Authority, with the concurrence of the full Board, has now prepared a plan under which the need of the TVA for power facilities in its area could be met by the issuance of bonds to be paid off through receipts from the sale of power.

This plan was developed at the suggestion of the President and I assume will have the wholehearted support of the present administration.

It seems to me that this is a natural and logical development of the Authority idea. It will require no increase in the national debt. It will allow the people of the TVA area to pay for needed power facilities on an orderly basis. It will make the TVA far more flexible than it is today.

This plan, I believe, marks the coming of age of the TVA. While there may be many and perhaps valid reasons for restricting TVA from moving into new areas, it is an established and vital organism of the area it now serves. It should always be able to produce sufficient power to maintain the steady and normal economic growth of the area. This new self-financing plan will make this possible.

I hope and trust that the plan will have the unqualified approval and support of the Eisenhower administration and that its leading policymakers will not throw stumbling blocks in the way.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON], acting chairman of the Committee on Public Works, I ask unanimous consent that that committee may sit this afternoon during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret reading in yesterday's newspapers that President Eisenhower has ordered Secretary of State Dulles to create a new foreign giveaway agency.

Despite the fact that Congress ordered the liquidation of these so-called aid programs in 1952, the President is now calling for the establishment of a new agency to be known as the International Cooperation Administration and an appropriation of nearly \$4 billion. And the President is quoted as saying he recognizes this foreign handout business as an "integral part of the fabric of our international relations."

I would remind Mr. Eisenhower that this profligate foreign spending is also an integral part of the fabric of our stupendous Federal debt and annual deficits.

And so, Mr. Speaker, a brandnew three-letter contraction—ICA—for another perfumed title—International Cooperation Administration—is to be added to our vocabularies; the moving vans will back up to the doors of the expiring and unlamented FOA, and the game of tossing out the taxpayers' money to foreign governments will open at a new stand.

PAY RAISE FOR CLASSIFIED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's Evening Star I was more than disturbed to read in the Federal Spotlight by Joseph Young this statement:

The outcome of the postal pay fight will determine whether Federal classified employees will get a pay raise this year.

Now, I have a great sympathy for the employees of our Post Office Department, but why, why in the name of ordinary common decency, should the classified Federal employees suffer because of postal reclassification and other issues which have delayed this legislation?

Joseph Young's article—and he is certainly informed on the situation—says if the postal pay bill is vetoed and Congress does not override the veto, the pay raise chances for classified employees would be very dim.

Is that fair? Of course it is not. Last year the classified employee failed to get a needed adjustment and lost out

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 20, 1955
For actions of April 19, 1955
84th-1st, No. 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated Colorado reclamation project. House subcommittee voted for bill to authorize loans to non-Federal reclamation projects. Senate committee voted on various provisions of trade agreements bill. Sens. Russell, Stennis, and Johnston criticized USDA's adverse attitude on bill to provide additional acreage allotments in freeze areas. Rep. Betts introduced and discussed bill to eliminate 15-acre requirement for wheat-referendum vote.

HOUSE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4903 (H. Rept. 426)(pp. 3985-6). The conferees agreed to \$650,000 for disease and pest control (House, \$500,000; Senate, \$700,000); eliminated the \$7,000,000 Senate item for the school lunch program; reported in disagreement the Senate amendment to reimburse the President's disaster fund for wind erosion control under ACP; agreed to transfer of \$6,500,000 for the UN technical assistance program (House, \$4,000,000; Senate, \$8,000,000); agreed to \$3,500,000 for forest highways (House, \$3,000,000; Senate, \$4,000,000); and agreed to \$7,500,000 for unemployment compensation for Federal employees (Senate, \$13,000,000).

The bill also provides \$2,570,000 for forest-pest control and makes ARS and FS appropriations available for uniform allowances.

2. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 104, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects and non-Federal participation in Federal projects (p. D306).

Rep. Hosmer spoke in favor of using more of the West's water for industrialization and less emphasis on reclamation for agricultural purposes (pp.4012-15).

3. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4644, the postal-pay bill (pp. 4000-1).
4. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 4876 (p. 3981). Senate conferees have been appointed.
5. RIVER DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Trimble criticized Budget Circular A-47, relating to allocation of costs of river projects under the Corps of Engineers (pp. 4020-2).
6. PENALTY MAIL. Both Houses received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to repeal the requirement for departments to report to the Postmaster General the number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at the close of each fiscal year; to Committees on Post Office and Civil Service (pp. 4025, 3898-9).

SENATE

7. RECLAMATION. Continued debate on S. 500, to authorize the Colorado reclamation project (pp. 3911-80). Sen. Bennett inserted a letter from Secretary Benson on the need for additional agricultural land (p. 3973).
8. FARM RELIEF; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FARM LOANS. Sens. Russell, Stennis, and Johnston criticized the Department for recommending against S. 1628, which would provide additional acreage allotments to farmers whose crops are damaged by the weather, etc., including the recent freeze; stated that the Department should have recommended an alternative solution to the problem; and objected to the increase to 5% in the interest rate on certain farm loans (pp. 3909-11).
9. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee voted on various provisions of H. R. 1, the trade agreements bill, including a provision to continue the program until June 30, 1958 (pp. D303-4).
10. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Farmers Union Central Exchange (St. Paul) resolution regarding the dairy program, family farm policy, farm program, rural electrification, natural resources, etc. (pp. 3901-2).
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report S. 1094, to remove the appropriation limitation on Federal employees' uniform allowances (p. D304).
12. FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY. The Legislative Reporting Staff has obtained a supply of S. Doc. 32 (Apr. 13, 1955), "Inventory Report on Federal Real Property in the U. S. as of December 31, 1953, Prepared by General Services Administration at the Request of the Committee on Appropriations of the U. S. Senate."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Johnson, Wisc., inserted 3 Collier's magazine articles, "Milk 12 Cents a Quart," discussing problems facing dairy farmers and consumers on the selling and consumption of milk; and stated that he hoped that the House Agriculture Dairy Subcommittee "will soon have some authoritative information on these problems..." (pp. A2571-4).

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

APRIL 19, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

MR. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4903]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 8, 13, 17, 25, 27, 60, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 21, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 65, 67, and 68, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$50,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$95,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,500,000, and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$7,500,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$80,020,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 4, 7, 9, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 52, 53, 63, 64, and 66.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
JOHN TABER,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
STYLES BRIDGES,

By L. S.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$650,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service" instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Eliminates the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$7,000,000 additional for "School lunch program".

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$8,900,000 for "Payments to air carriers, Civil Aeronautics Board" instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The funds appropriated under this head are to be used to pay subsidy claims due for local service carriers.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for "Operating-differential subsidies, maritime activities" instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Provides a limitation of \$225,000 on the amount that may be advanced to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities", from "Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)", as proposed by the House instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$95,000,000 for "Federal-aid highways" instead of \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for "Forest highways" instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$875,000 for "Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)", instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$230,000 for "Operating expenses, Canal Zone Government," as proposed by the House instead of \$338,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 15: Provides, by transfer, \$6,500,000 for "Contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance" instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Increases limitation on administrative expenses for the Export-Import Bank of Washington to \$1,125,000 instead of \$1,110,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,140,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 17: Deletes item of \$12,000,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration proposed by the Senate. The conferees gave serious consideration to this item, but deferred action to permit the House to give consideration to the program in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1956.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees" instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 21: Inserts title.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24: Increases authorization to \$80,020,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," instead of \$79,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$80,640,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Deletes item for Office of the Secretary proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 26: Provides \$750,000 additional for "Salaries and expenses", to be derived by transfer, instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate. These funds are for home leave only.

Amendment No. 27: Eliminates the proposal of the Senate to make available not to exceed \$75,000 from "Contributions to international organizations" for the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

Amendment No. 28: Provides transfer of \$100,000 to "International contingencies" instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$13,300 for "Salaries and expenses, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals", as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$900,000 for "Salaries of judges" instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$914,500 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 32: Corrects title.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$85,000 for the Bureau of Accounts as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Inserts title.

Amendments Nos. 35-37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$63,000 for the Tax Court of the United States as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 41: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$650,300 for "Department of Public Health" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$152,900 for "Department of Public Welfare" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$28,008 for "Settlement of Claims and Suits" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendments Nos. 47-51: Make provision for Senate activities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 54-59: Make provision for Senate activities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Eliminates amendment to Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Eliminates item for House of Representatives, "Salaries, officers and employees, Office of the Clerk," proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$21,139 for fiscal year 1954 and \$38,972 for fiscal year 1955 for "Capitol Police Board" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,420 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 65: Eliminates language as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 67: Inserts document number.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$9,504,219 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,269,842 as proposed by the House.

CLARENCE CANNON,
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Managers on the Part of the House.



of the High Commissioner's request for the return of the accused to Germany for trial. It was further pointed out that since the High Commissioner has no facilities or authority to conduct an investigation in the United States, the file has been forwarded to the United States Army in Europe so that the investigation can be brought up to date and so that it can be determined what witnesses will be available for trial.

Sincerely yours,

THURSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works, or a subcommittee thereof, may sit during the session of the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

(Mr. BETTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which amends requirements as set forth in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to voting in wheat referenda. Under the law as it now exists, any farmer whose acreage allotment is less than 15 acres is not permitted to vote in a national referendum and is thereby not given any right to express his views concerning the farm program and its problems, which, of course, are vital to him. I have received petitions signed by hundreds of Ohio farmers who are opposed to this restriction. They feel very strongly that they should be given the right to express their views in a referendum, regardless of the acreage allotment which has been allocated to them. I feel this subject matter deserves every consideration at this time and will welcome any support from colleagues who have found the same sentiment in their respective districts.

FATHER HAROLD W. RIGNEY, S. V. D.

(Mrs. CHURCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, on this 25th anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Father Harold W. Rigney, S. V. D., I can best hope that the Congress and the administration will rededicate themselves to obtaining the release of Father Rigney and all other Americans unjustly held imprisoned by Communist China.

Few men have contributed more to their country than Father Rigney.

Father Rigney attended St. Mary's Mission Seminary in Techy, Illinois, where he was ordained in 1929, and later obtained a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Chicago. He was the first American missionary to be appoint-

ed to the flying corps in Africa during World War II, and later became chaplain for all Catholic American Air Corps personnel in Africa at that time.

At the time of his arrest on July 25, 1951, Father Rigney was rector of Peiping's Fu Jen University, a Catholic university supported by foreign mission funds. Father Rigney refused to approve Communist teachers on the staff, and he was arrested when he refused to agree to the discontinuance of religious education and the teaching only of dialectical materialism and the promotion of the revolutionary program.

I wish to take this opportunity to assure Father Rigney and his family that he and the other Americans held imprisoned by Communist China are not forgotten. The State Department has taken appropriate steps. Their immediate release must become our dedicated concern.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have permission to file a conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill before midnight tonight.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 426)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4903) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 8, 13, 17, 25, 27, 60 and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 21, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 65, 67 and 68, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$50,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$95,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

"For an additional amount for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$7,500,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$80,020,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT"

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 4, 7, 9, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 52, 53, 63, 64 and 66.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
JOHN TABER,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,

Managers on the Part of the House,

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$650,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service," instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Eliminates the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$7,000,000 additional for "School-lunch program."

CHAPTER II

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$8,900,000 for "Payments to air carriers, Civil Aeronautics Board," instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The funds appropriated under this head are to be used to pay subsidy claims due for local service carriers.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for "Operating-differential subsidies, maritime activities," instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Provides a limitation of \$225,000 on the amount that may be advanced to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities" from "Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)," as proposed by the House instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$95,000,000 for "Federal-aid highways" instead of \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for "Forest highways" instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$875,000 for "Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)," instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Defense—Civil Functions

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$230,000 for "Operating expenses, Canal Zone Government," as proposed by the House instead of \$338,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

Department of Defense

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IV

Foreign Operations

Amendment No. 15: Provides, by transfer, \$6,500,000 for "Contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance" instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Increases limitation on administrative expenses for the Export-Import Bank of Washington to \$1,125,000 instead of \$1,110,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,140,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER V

Independent offices

Amendment No. 17: Deletes item of \$12,000,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration proposed by the Senate. The conferees gave serious consideration to this item, but deferred action to permit the House to give consideration to the program in the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, 1956.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees" instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 21: Inserts title.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Reported in disagreement.

~~Amendment No. 24: Increases authorization to \$80,020,000 for "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" instead of \$79,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$80,640,000 as proposed by the Senate.~~

Amendment No. 25: Deletes item for Office of the Secretary proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IX

Department of State

Amendment No. 26: Provides \$750,000 additional for "Salaries and expenses" to be derived by transfer, instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate. These funds are for home leave only.

Amendment No. 27: Eliminates the proposal of the Senate to make available not to exceed \$75,000 from "Contributions to international organizations" for the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

Amendment No. 28: Provides transfer of \$100,000 to "International contingencies" instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Justice

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

The Judiciary

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$13,300 for "Salaries and expenses, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$900,000 for "Salaries of Judges," instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$914,500 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER X

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 32: Corrects title.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$85,000 for the Bureau of Accounts as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Inserts title.

Amendments Nos. 35-37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$63,000 for the Tax Court of the United States as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XI

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 41: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$650,300 for "Department of Public Health" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$152,900 for "Department of Public Welfare" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$28,008 for "Settlement of Claims and Suits" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

Legislative branch

Amendments Nos. 47-51: Make provision for Senate activities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 54-59: Make provision for Senate activities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Eliminates amendment to Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Eliminates item for House of Representatives, Salaries, Officers and Employees, Office of the Clerk, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$21,139 for fiscal year 1954 and \$38,972 for fiscal year 1955 for "Capitol Police Board" as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,420 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 65: Eliminates language as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XIII

Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments

Amendment No. 67: Inserts document number.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$9,504,219 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,269,842 as proposed by the House.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
JOHN TABER,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

ATSUKO KIYOTA SZEKERES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1206) to restore United States citizenship to a former citizen, Atsuko Kiyota Szekeres, who has expatriated herself.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PHILIP MACK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1111) for the relief of Philip Mack.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) (17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Philip Mack may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provi-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 21, 1955
For actions of April 20, 1955
84th-1st, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses received President's foreign aid message. Senate passed Colorado reclamation bill. Senate committee reported bills to: amend rice-quota provisions, authorize sale of forest tracts, continue livestock-loans program, repeal REA State formula, repeal tie-in of ACP with acreage allotments, provide additional acreage allotments for freeze areas, etc. Senate committee ordered reported measure directing USDA to study burley tobacco problem. House passed postal pay raise bill. Rep. Moulder urged investigation of Mo. Agricultural Stabilization Committee's methods. Sens. Carlson and Morse introduced and discussed bills to provide two-price wheat plan. Sens. Johnston and Thurmond introduced, and Sen. Thurmond discussed, bills to limit interest on certain farm loans to 3%. Rep. Gathings commended Secretary's handling of Japanese rice negotiations.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4903, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 4079-80, 4082-4). The House concurred in the Senate amendment regarding the wind erosion control item. For other items of interest to this Department, see Digest 64. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message recommending continuation of the Mutual Security Program under an International Cooperation Administration in the State Department; to Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee (H. Doc. 144)(pp. 4080, 4084-6).
3. RECLAMATION. Passed, 58-23, with amendments S. 500, to authorize the Colorado River storage project (pp. 4048-73).
4. LOYALTY DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 184, to designate May 1, 1955,

as Loyalty Day (p. 4073). This measure will now be sent to the President.

5. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee made additional tentative decisions regarding various provisions of H. R. 1, the trade agreements bill (p. D311).
6. RICE QUOTAS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2839 (S. Rept. 213) and H. R. 4356 (S. Rept. 214), and with amendments H. R. 4647 (S. Rept. 211), to amend various provisions of the rice marketing quota laws (p. 4031).
7. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1079, to authorize sale of isolated or protruding tracts of national forest land (S. Rept. 207)(p. 4031).
8. LIVESTOCK LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1372, to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (S. Rept. 208)(p. 4031).
9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 153, to amend the Rural Electrification Act so as to eliminate the requirement that not more than 10% of the loans may be made in any one State (S. Rept. 209)(p. 4031).
10. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1573, to repeal the requirement that farmers must comply with acreage allotments on basic crops in order to be eligible for ACP payments (S. Rept. 210).
11. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FARM RELIEF. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1628, to provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes (S. Rept. 206)(p. 4031).
12. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 998, to authorize conveyance of a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla. (S. Rept. 212)(p. 4031).
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights in certain former FHA land located at Kern County, Calif. (p. D310).
13. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study and report regarding burley tobacco marketing controls (p. D310).
14. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION COMMITTEE. Received a Mo. State legislature resolution requesting the USDA to investigate the activities of the Mo. State ASC committee in the dismissals of duly elected local committeemen, the suspension of the William Young McCaskill and Smith Feed Co. as certified drought feed dealers, etc. (pp. 4029-30).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of increased appropriations for the John Day Dam, Columbia River, and inserted an Oregonian editorial on this subject (p. 4080).

lation. The temporary certification and recertification proceedings which have been the rule heretofore have cost the local service airlines from 50 to 100 thousand dollars each time a line had to go through the proceedings. The subcommittee heard repeated testimony showing that the cost of a temporary recertification was equal to the amount of many months, if not more than a whole year, of the advertising budget of some of the local carriers. It is the subcommittee's feeling that the money heretofore spent on temporary certification proceedings could much better be spent on the development and improvement of the services rendered by the feeder airlines. Likewise, the expense to States and municipalities and the inconvenience to them has been comparable to that of the feeder airlines themselves. The economy of avoiding such proceedings in the future will be welcome to States and municipalities, and those local governments will be further fortified in the knowledge that their past investments in aviation facilities have been foresighted rather than merely speculative. Likewise, they will be encouraged to make future expenditures so that the quality of local air service will be improved and its scope broadened.

The temporary status of the local service carriers has in the past discouraged financial sources from investing in the feeder airlines and has likewise discouraged aircraft manufacturers from designing an aircraft tailored to the requirements of local service. A business that has a life expectancy of 3 years can neither be considered a very promising investment nor a valued customer. This legislation will remove at least a major psychological difficulty that has faced investors and aircraft manufacturers because it will assure them that the airline in question can make long-range plans for the future.

Likewise, the economies inherent in long-term arrangements for hangars, navigational equipment and maintenance facilities will be available to the local service carriers on terms comparable to those available to the trunks. Heretofore the penalties inherent to short-term leases have contributed to increasing the operating expenses of the local carriers, and we may expect an improvement in that regard.

In 1938 the Congress in the Civil Aeronautics Act permanently certificated the trunk airlines of the United States. On the basis of their permanency and of the public demand for their services, those airlines have expanded into the greatest system of national air transportation in the world. Aviation has progressed since 1938 to the point where we can consider local air service in the same practical fashion as we then considered trunk air service. I confidently predict that on the basis of S. 651 the local service airlines of the United States will enjoy a growth and prosperity and will render a continued public service comparable to the experience of the trunk airlines.

Our local service airlines are an integral part of the Nation's air transport network. I cannot conceive of an air transport system without them any more than I can conceive of a railroad system made up only of transcontinental lines or a highway system made up only of through super highways. I believe that local air service is just as surely here to stay as the small and intermediate-size city of the United States is here to stay, and I further believe that the Congress should pass S. 651 so as to make permanent the status of our system of local air transportation so that the carriers themselves may get on with their job and increase the quality and value of their services to the public.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read, "An act to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended."

CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 206, S. 1722.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1722) to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern office building in or near the District of Columbia to serve as its principal office.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. In granting money to be paid for earned subsidies, may I ask if all the money is to be paid to domestic air carriers now operating within the United States.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. I should explain that the Senate estimated that it would cost \$15,200,000 to pay all the carriers, both the carriers operating within the United States and those operating internationally. The House appropriated only \$5 million. The best figure we could arrive at, which would take care of the carriers in the United States only, was \$11,200,000. We were able to raise the House figure to \$8,900,000. In other words, we increased

the House figure by \$3,900,000. The House committee in its report states:

The funds appropriated under this head are to be used to pay subsidy claims due for local-service carriers.

Mr. MONRONEY. Those are the carriers within the United States, not strictly the feeder lines we have been talking about in connection with the bill the Senate passed a few minutes ago. In other words, these are trunk lines as well as feeder lines within the United States. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. The reason for that is stated in the House Committee report on the bill:

The committee is of the opinion that the Supreme Court decision, if properly adhered to, will result in a substantial reduction in the amount of subsidy, and that the amount allowed by the committee will be sufficient to make payments during the remainder of the fiscal year to domestic lines and international carriers who are not affected by the Supreme Court offset decision.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4903, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

April 20, 1955.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 7, 9, 14, 22, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 52, 53, 63, 64, and 66 to the bill (H. R. 4903) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$258,000 named in said amendment insert: "\$200,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$21,000 named in said amendment insert: "\$15,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$125,000 named in said amendment insert: "\$100,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 18, 19, and 23.

Amendment No. 18 provides \$200,000 for expenses of the general supply fund under the General Services Administration. The Senate amendment provided \$258,000, and in conference the amount was reduced to \$200,000.

Amendment No. 19 provides an appropriation of \$15,000 for the Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission. The Senate amendment provided \$21,000, and in conference the amount was reduced to \$15,000.

Amendment No. 23 provides an appropriation of \$100,000 for Indian health activities. The Senate amendment provided \$125,000, and in conference the amount was reduced to \$100,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

PROGRAM FOR MUTUAL SECURITY— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 144)

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand that there is at the desk a message from the President of the United States which has been read in the House earlier today. I ask that it be laid before the Senate and appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States. Without objection, the message will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For the President's message, see House proceedings of today.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I believe the distinguished majority leader may have made an announcement earlier in the day with reference to a call of the calendar. Is it correct that there will be a call of the calendar next Monday?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes. Our plan is, Mr. President, to have the Senate meet tomorrow for a short routine session, and then recess or adjourn until next Monday and have a calendar call on Monday. If the Committee on Appropriations has reported the Agricultural appropriation bill in time to have it considered, we expect to take it up on either Tuesday or Wednesday. We are hopeful that we shall have another appropriation bill during the week, which will be followed by the bill extending the Trade Agreements Act.

There is a resolution which we expect will be reported from the Banking and Currency Committee and the Armed Services Committee, and if it is reported, we expect to take it up also. I think it will be noncontroversial.

JOHN DAY DAM PLANNING FUNDS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, one of the most valuable power sites in the country is that at John Day on the Columbia River. The present budget calls for only \$500,000 in appropriations to make possible the plans and engineering for this vital structure. My distinguished colleague, Senator MORSE, and I are working with the Senate Appropriations Committee to increase this sum to \$1,500,000, if it can humanly be done.

John Day Dam would provide low-cost hydroelectricity at approximately 2.5 mills a kilowatt-hour, as contrasted with the 6-mill power which the administration is pushing so aggressively in the upper Colorado Basin.

I urge that the funds for the planning and eventually erection of John Day

Dam be increased by the Congress, because the administration's budget is not ample in this respect.

A cogent editorial from the Oregonian of Portland, for April 14, 1955, serves to illuminate the need for John Day planning funds. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOHN DAY PLANNING FUNDS

One item on which the Democratic and Republican Members of Congress from the Northwest can and must join forces is an appropriation for planning funds for John Day Dam. This dam, the next logical structure in the Columbia Basin timetable, has been authorized by Congress. Whether it shall be built by the Federal Government alone or by the Government in combination financing with local utilities, immediate funds for planning are essential.

The Inland Empire Waterways Association is urging appropriation of at least \$750,000 for first-year planning. Senators MORSE and NEUBERGER, of Oregon, have announced they will work for \$1,500,000.

"Under an accelerated planning schedule, the Corps of Army Engineers could effectively use up to \$1,500,000 during the first year," writes Herbert G. West, executive vice president of the waterways association. "The additional amount of planning funds would reduce preconstruction planning time to 16 to 18 months at a total cost of \$2,500,000 as compared to 24 months and a cost of about \$2 million."

Since it will require almost 6 years to get the first generating units on the line after start of construction, and from 8 to 9 years to complete the power installation, obviously the sooner the planning can be done the better. The Northwest, by all reliable estimates, will be seriously short of power before John Day can be completed, even with accelerated planning and earliest construction.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, Senate Resolution 33 providing for an investigation of the administration of the Civil Service Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, April 21, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 20 (legislative day of April 18), 1955:

UNITED NATIONS

Dr. Althea K. Hottel, of Pennsylvania, to be the representative of the United States

of America on the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for the term expiring December 31, 1957.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

G. Frederick Reinhardt, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Vietnam.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Orley McGlothlin, of Colorado, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

Wayne M. Sweetland, Salome.
Floy M. Martin, Thatcher.

ARKANSAS

Calvin O. Stevens, Biscoe.
James S. Rollins, Cotter.
Alfred T. Smith, Hindsville.
William C. Baker, Lowell.
William E. Hodge, Jr., Mineral Springs.
Arvie H. West, Mountainburg.
Icy M. Wood, Pangburn.

CALIFORNIA

Josephine D. Bloching, Clayton.
Arthur H. Morgenstern, Hermosa Beach.
Katie B. Smith, Oro Grande.
Lester P. Frost, Placerville.
John J. Shanahan, St. Mary's College.
Thurston C. Jordan, Skyforest.
Louis K. Fies, Tulalake.
Gladys E. Beard, Veterans' Home.

FLORIDA

Bonita R. Swann, Wauchula.

INDIANA

Reuben Leon Ridenour, Angola.
Ruth L. Wilson, Hartsville.
Lester J. Britton, Hillsdale.
Rex E. Daugherty, Merom.
Arthur Heiny, Noblesville.

IOWA

Robert E. Lathrum, St. Charles.
Homer I. Stearns, Sutherland.

KANSAS

Paul H. Turnbull, Bushton.
Henry Clay Davis, Colby.
John J. Keener, Rush Center.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ray D. Adams, Great Barrington.

MINNESOTA

Clair N. Lund, Byron.
James E. Avenson, Cohasset.
Albert H. Temanson, Grand Meadow.
George M. Freking, Heron Lake.
Lester W. Kamholz, Morgan.
Edmond L. Farrell, Slayton.
Walter A. Lienke, Windom.

MISSISSIPPI

James K. Baker, Jr., Aberdeen.
Melvin G. Nesbit, Ecu.
Charles D. Davis, Northcarrollton.
James D. Burch, Pattison.
Lowrey T. Martin, Smithdale.
Dan Reece Monroe, Taylorsville.

MISSOURI

Gene D. Callison, Barnett.
George W. Lowrance, Golden City.
Cyrenius J. Jones, Jonesburg.
William H. Adams, Memphis.

NEBRASKA

Virgil W. Benson, Upland.
Raymond E. Paulson, Wakefield.

NEW JERSEY

Marlan T. Killoran, Almonesson.
Francis C. Monks, Harvey Cedars.

NEW MEXICO

Byron C. Withers, Fort Sumner.

OHIO

Kelth W. Lowery, Buckeye Lake.
 Homer E. Charleston, Byesville.
 Richard H. Mikesell, Cadiz.
 David H. Reynolds, Cedarville.
 Jean Ray Swihart, Eldorado.
 Jack Richard Turner, Forest.
 Helen M. Hall, Fredericksburg.
 Clarence E. Felker, Gibsonburg.
 Earl G. Golliver, Grover Hill.
 Olive G. Spangler, Harrisburg.
 Walter Thomas Woolard, Hebron.
 Wayne F. Grosse, Hiram.
 Adolph F. Raab, Lancaster.
 Verne A. Miner, Lodl.
 Robert H. Shafer, McComb.
 Billy A. Calendine, McConnelsville.
 Stanley L. Hartman, Medina.
 Veryl D. Rodocker, Mount Eaton.
 Dale A. Parker, North Bloomfield.
 Harold E. Zornes, South Webster.
 Barras George Birkbeck, Wadsworth.
 Ben S. Daniels, Willoughby.
 Marjorie A. Sline, Zanesfield.

PENNSYLVANIA

Donald C. Reese, Berwick.
 Stanley A. Dubos, Chestnut Ridge.
 Edna D. Lennon, Churchville.
 Edward R. Quinn, Clifton Heights.
 Blair E. Goodlin, Clymer.
 Clair W. Wood, Conneautville.
 Glenn P. Whelan, Croydon.

Karl W. Schempp, Jr., Donora.
 Norman L. Bender, Dry Run.
 Dorothy G. Fritz, Garrett.
 Fred M. Ganoe, Hellwood.
 Angelo P. Cellini, Midland.
 Neil J. O'Brien, Renovo.
 Gerald E. Ray, Rouseville.
 Arthur B. Coulter, Saltsburg.
 John P. Withers, Jr., West Elizabeth.
 Arthur V. Gridley, Westfield.

RHODE ISLAND

Charles J. Butler, Westerly.

SOUTH CAROLINA

John T. Mabry, Abbeville.
 Herbert G. McGraw, Clemson.
 James R. Chitty, Jr., Olar.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Glen L. Engwall, Vermillion.

UTAH

Douglas R. Jensen, Redmond.

VERMONT

John H. Northrop, Enosburg Falls.

VIRGINIA

Roger D. Clark, Alexandria.
 Sylvia M. Goad, Dugspur.
 Paul P. Jones, Fancy Gap.
 John H. Brown, Holland.
 Mary M. Blaydes, Spotsylvania.

WASHINGTON

Daun Ringer, Bridgeport.
 Gilbert E. Manuel, College Place.
 Loring E. Bundy, Edwall.
 Willis E. Goodwin, Houghton.
 Samuel E. Edwards, Ritzville.
 George A. Morrison, Vashon.
 Bertha L. Mills, Vaughn.

WEST VIRGINIA

Lawrence E. Crow, Cameron.
 Ivan E. Stewart, Ceredo.
 Harold A. Buchanan, Gilbert.
 Hayden K. Wolfe, Glen Rogers.
 Frances L. Spencer, Hastings.
 Robert Bruce Cooke, Iaeger.
 Vernon Squires, Newburg.
 Margaret G. Billings, Thorpe.

WISCONSIN

Sister M. Lenora Stein, Sinsinawa.
 Minard F. Gaulke, Wisconsin Rapids.

WYOMING

Charles F. Hessenthaler, Byron.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the
 Senate April 20 (legislative day of April
 18), 1955:

POSTMASTER

Floyd C. Hammond to be postmaster at
 Myrtle Beach, in the State of South Carolina.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. W. Warren Filkin, Jr., professor of Christian education, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we bow before Thee humbly today in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who came that we might have life and have it more abundantly. We thank Thee for blessings innumerable that we take for granted, so unaware that they come from Thy bountiful store.

We pray for the President of the United States, and for the Speaker, and those who labor faithfully with him today in the affairs of state. Give us the blessing of Thy presence today. Give insight to know Thy will and courage and grace to do it.

We pray for peace. May there be a great turning toward the Prince of Peace in America and throughout the world. Bless these men and bless this Nation, and help us each one to live more and more for the honor and glory of our Lord Jesus Christ, for we pray in His blessed name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 19, 1955.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the pending conference report is the unanimous report of both the House and Senate conferees.

There are a number of technical amendments which under the rules must

be submitted for separate vote but the committee of conference reports with a unanimous recommendation.

The three remaining amendments are submitted with modifications agreed on in conference which will be submitted to both the House and the other body in identical form.

It is a very satisfactory report in that it is \$53,196,843 below the budget estimates.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill has gone to conference and is now back for our consideration. The other body placed increases in the bill totaling in the neighborhood of \$98 million. We finally had to agree to an increase of \$41,618,000 of the \$98 million. Frankly, considering everything, I think the House conferees did as well as could be done in working the bill out. We have not included in this bill any more money than was absolutely necessary.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc the amendments which are reported in technical disagreement and on which the House managers will move to recede and concur, as follows: 2, 4, 7, 9, 14, 22, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 52, 53, 63, 64, and 66.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The amendments are as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 3, line 2, insert: "Provided further, That said funds may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein."

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 4, line 7, insert:

"CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

"Claims, Federal Airport Act

"For an additional amount for 'Claims, Federal Airport Act,' to remain available until expended as follows: Mercer County Airport, Trenton, N. J., not to exceed \$110,854; to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances of amounts heretofore appropriated for 'Claims, Federal Airport Act'."

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 5, line 1, insert:

"Repair of reserve fleet facilities

"For expenses of repair and installation of mooring facilities and restoration of cathodic installations at reserve fleet locations, \$970,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956."

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 5, line 12, insert:

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$400,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for Reserve Fleet expenses is increased from '\$6,460,000' to '\$6,860,000'."

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 7, line 3, strike out all of line 3 down to and including line 11, and insert:

"INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

"Claims

"For an additional amount for 'Claims,' \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Military personnel, Navy,' fiscal year 1955.

"Retired pay

"For an additional amount for 'Retired pay,' \$8,000,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Military personnel, Navy,' fiscal year 1955.

"For additional amounts for the following appropriations of not to exceed the respective amounts stated:

" 'Claims,' Department of Defense, \$4,320,000;

" 'Retired pay,' Department of Defense, \$22,000,000;

" 'Military personnel, Army,' \$150,000,000;

" 'Military personnel, Air Force,' \$110,000,000; the foregoing amounts under this head to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation only during the fiscal year 1955 as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget."

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 15, line 10, insert:

"Assistance to States, general

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services, is increased from '\$2,400,000' to '\$2,418,000'."

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 22, line 2, insert:

"Operating expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses,' \$1,100,000 to be derived by transfer from 'Acquisition, construction, and improvements'."

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 22, line 6, insert:

"Retired pay

"For an additional amount for 'Retired pay,' \$584,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Acquisition, construction, and improvements'."

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 22, line 10, insert:

"Reserve training

"For an additional amount for 'Reserve training,' \$46,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Acquisition, construction and improvements'."

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 23, line 3, insert:

"OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

"The limitation of \$10,000 for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each in accordance with the act of February 11, 1929, as amended, contained in the District

of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, is increased to \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 23, line 10, insert:

"Metropolitan police

"The appropriation for 'Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion Convention),' contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for payment at basic salary rates for services performed from August 25 to September 7, 1954, both inclusive, by members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department in excess of their regular tour of duty (but not to exceed a total of 12 hours overtime pay to any individual member performing service within such period)."

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 24, line 14, insert:

"JUDGMENTS

"For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document No. 28 (84th Cong.), \$10,587, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 percent per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment."

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 25, line 1, insert:

"AUDITED CLAIMS

"For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document No. 28 (84th Cong.), \$155,095, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 percent per annum as provided by law (act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d)."

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 26, line 18, insert:

"Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for the Office of the Secretary, \$3,905, to be available, effective April 1, 1955, for the compensation of 1 director of photography, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$5,100, and 1 laboratory technician, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$4,020."

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 27, line 1, insert:

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$140: *Provided*, That effective April 1, 1955, the basic rate of compensation of the chief cabinetmaker shall be \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200."

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 29, line 8, insert:

"Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for 'Capitol Buildings,' \$16,000, of which \$12,500 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Capitol Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination, including related architectural treatment."

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 30, line 1, insert:

"Senate Office Building

"For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Building,' \$53,000, of which \$10,000 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Cap-

itol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Senate Office Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination."

Senate amendment No. 66: Page 32, line 7, insert:

"CHAPTER XII A

"ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

"SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary equipment, such necessary connections with the Capitol Power Plant and other utilities, such necessary access facilities over or under public streets, such other appurtenant or necessary facilities, such changes in the present House Office Buildings and mechanical and other changes necessitated thereby, and such changes in or additions to the present subway systems, as may be approved by such Commission."

"SEC. 1202. (a) The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, such publicly or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia (including streets, avenues, roads, highways, alleys, or parts thereof) located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the United States Capitol Grounds as may be approved by the House Office Building Commission for the purposes of section 1201 of this chapter or for additions to the United States Capitol Grounds. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any street, avenue, road, highway, alley, or part thereof, acquired pursuant to this subsection shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with any request therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission. Square numbered 636 in the District of Columbia (which is now part of the new House of Representatives Office Building site) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. Any real property owned by the United States and located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the Capitol Grounds shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, made with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol without reimbursement or transfer of funds. At such time or times as may be fixed by order of the House Office Building Commission, (1) any real property acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter shall become part of the United States Capitol Grounds and subject to the act entitled 'An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes,' approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m, 212a, and 212b), and (2) the building and all facilities constructed pursuant to section 1201 of this chapter shall become subject to such act approved July 31, 1946, and to the provisions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building contained in the act approved May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175)."

"(b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the act entitled 'An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States,' approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644)."

"(c) When any real property has been acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to provide for the dem-

olition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to lease any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to provide for the maintenance and protection of such property."

"SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this chapter there is hereby appropriated \$5 million, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by the House Office Building Commission to be required for the purposes of this chapter: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of such Commission is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof."

"SEC. 1204. This chapter may be cited as the 'Additional House Office Building Act of 1955.'"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate amendments Nos. 2, 4, 7, 9, 14, 22, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 45, 52, 53, 63, 64, and 66, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 18 page 10, line 15, insert:

"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Expenses, general supply fund

"For an additional amount for 'Expenses, general supply fund,' \$258,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Defense public works, community facilities.'"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$258,000" named in said amendment insert "\$200,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 19, page 11, line 1, insert:

"Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission

"For necessary expenses of the Commission in preparing, in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 19, 1949 (63 Stat. 620), a comprehensive plan for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the building of the Soo Locks, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members serving without compensation, \$21,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of

the sum of "\$21,000" named in said amendment insert "\$15,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 23: Page 15, line 15, insert:

"Indian health activities

"For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$125,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Retired pay of commissioned officers,' fiscal year 1955."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$125,000" named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. CANNON, and by unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the votes on the various amendments in disagreement was laid on the table.

MUTUAL SECURITY — MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 144)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read; and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend that the Congress authorize, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, the program for mutual security outlined in this message. The program reflects the greatly improved conditions in Europe and provides for the critical needs of Asia. It encourages private overseas investment and private enterprise abroad, fosters an increase in co-operative effort, emphasizes loans rather than grants wherever possible. I consider the program an indispensable part of a realistic and enlightened national policy.

The fixed, unwavering objective of that policy is a just, prosperous, enduring peace. On this fundamental position we base our broad approach toward our world trade, our military alliances, our exchange of information and of persons, our partnership with free nations through the mutual security program. This partnership is rooted in the facts of economic and defense interdependence and also in the understanding and respect of each partner for the cultural and national aspirations of the other.

The recommendations in this message are an essential complement to the foreign economic program outlined in my message of January 10, 1955. That pro-

gram is designed to develop the economic strength and the security of the free world through healthy trade expansion among the free nations and through an increased flow of investment capital particularly to underdeveloped areas. The lessening of barriers to trade in the free world is a vital component for the successful implementation of our national policy for security and peace.

We must recognize, however, that certain free world countries, because of the aftermath of war and its continuing threat or because of less developed economies, require assistance which will help them achieve stable national health and essential defensive strength. The mutual security program is designed to deal with these specific problems in the national interest and in the cause of peace. The program stands on its demonstrated worth.

Its cumulative success is especially evident in Western Europe today. The free nations there have attained new levels of production, larger volumes of trade, expanded employment, and rising standards of living. They have established strong defense forces which, although deficient in some respects, now constitute a significant deterrent to aggression and add substantially to the free world's defensive power. Their own national efforts and their cooperation with each other are the prime reasons for their success. However, the United States mutual security program and its predecessor, the European recovery program, deserve an important portion of the credit.

The program I now recommend to you for fiscal year 1956 proposes no economic aid for the original Marshall plan countries in Western Europe. These nations are capable of meeting current defense goals without such support. Deliveries of arms from previous appropriations will continue under constant review to insure that the latest weapon developments and strategic thinking are taken into account. Our initial contribution toward the arming of German forces is already funded by previous congressional action.

In Spain and Yugoslavia, which were not in the Marshall plan, defense programs can be successful only with further strengthening of their economic base. New appropriations are needed to continue our cooperation with them. Likewise the special circumstances of the city of Berlin require continued support for that outpost of freedom.

But the immediate threats to world security and stability are now centered in Asia. The preponderance of funds requested of the Congress will be used to meet the threat there. Within the vast arc of free Asia, which extends from the Republic of Korea and Japan to the Middle East, 770 million people, one-third of the world's population, reside. Most of them are citizens of newly independent states. Some have been engaged in recent war against the Communists. All are threatened. Capital is very scarce. Technical and administrative skill is limited. Within the area, however, abundant resources and fertile lands are ready for development.

Now is the time for accelerated development of the nations along the arc. The major responsibility must necessarily lie with the countries themselves. At best, foreign capital as well as foreign aid can only launch or stimulate the process of creating dynamic economies. In this light, the United States has the capacity, the desire, the concern to take the lead in friendly help for free Asia.

For example, we can assist in providing and mobilizing capital for useful and constructive development. We can encourage our successful private industry to join with the people of free Asia in building their private industry and facilitate the way. We can consult and advise on the means by which a free nation builds upon the initiative of independent farmers to achieve a steady advance toward better standards of living, in contrast to the mounting failures of collectivist agriculture.

It is clear that most of the nations of free Asia prefer to quicken their co-operative march toward these objectives through the Colombo plan consultative group which was established in 1950 to promote mutual economic development. We welcome this initiative. As a member of the group, we shall continue to work in strengthening its cooperative efforts.

The varied nature of national situations requires that our cooperation be essentially bilateral. Some of the nations are members of the Manila Pact and their treaty obligations give rise to special economic problems. Most are members of the Colombo plan. Most, except for Japan, have very little industrial capacity.

The requested authorization includes substantial funds to further our mutual objectives in this area. Of these funds I suggest that we can achieve the maximum return if \$200 million is set aside for the establishment of a President's fund for Asian economic development, with broad rules enacted by Congress for its use through loans and grants, and with adequate latitude to meet changing circumstances and to take advantage of constructive opportunities.

To help assure the most effective use of these funds, this appropriation should be available for use over a period of years. Wisdom and economy in their use cannot be achieved through speed. A small, firm, annual commitment out of this \$200 million may prove in many instances to be the most fruitful method.

Because of the continuing threat of aggression and subversion in Asia, a large part of the amounts requested for military assistance and direct forces support is to build and maintain the defensive forces of our allies there. This includes the substantial costs of maintaining and improving the defenses of the Nationalist Government of China in Formosa and provides for military equipment and supplies for Korea.

The newly achieved stability in Iran has decreased the Communist threat and has opened the way to the use of oil resources. These eventually will bring revenues to the nation for the further development of the land and the opening of new opportunities for its people.

Public Law 24 - 84th Congress

Chapter 26 - 1st Session

H. R. 4903

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$650,000, to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

31 USC 665.
69 Stat. 28.
69 Stat. 29.
52 Stat. 344.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1955 agricultural conservation program, formulated under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, in counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damages by excessive wind erosion: *Provided*, That said funds may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That said funds may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein.

68 Stat. 88.
49 Stat. 163,
1148.
16 USC 590q.
52 Stat. 34.
64 Stat. 1109.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer not to exceed \$650,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", and not to exceed \$190,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau", from the following appropriations to the Department of Commerce:

"Export control, Bureau of Foreign Commerce", fiscal year 1955;
"Maritime training, maritime activities", fiscal year 1955;

“State marine schools, maritime activities”, fiscal year 1955;
 “Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies, maritime activities”, fiscal year 1955;
 “Testing and research laboratory, Bureau of Public Roads”; and
 “Construction of laboratories, National Bureau of Standards”.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for “Claims, Federal Airport Act”, to remain available until expended as follows: Mercer County Airport Trenton, New Jersey, not to exceed \$110,854; to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances of amounts heretofore appropriated for “Claims, Federal Airport Act”.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

For an additional amount for “Payments to air carriers”, \$8,900,000 to remain available until expended.
 69 Stat. 29.
 69 Stat. 30.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for “Operating-differential subsidies” \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET FACILITIES

For expenses of repair and installation of mooring facilities and restoration of cathodic installations at reserve fleet locations, \$970,000 to remain available until June 30, 1956.

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The limitation under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount which may be advanced to the appropriation “Salaries and expenses, maritime activities”, is increased from “\$150,000” to “\$225,000”.
 68 Stat. 807.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$400,000 and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for Reserve Fleet expenses is increased from “\$6,460,000” to “\$6,860,000”.
 68 Stat. 425.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for “Federal-aid highways”, to remain available until expended, \$95,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1954.

FOREST HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for "Forest highways", to remain available until expended, \$3,500,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization granted by section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73), \$875,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$224,000, to be derived by transfer from the "Revolving fund, Small Business Administration", for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said fund.

69 Stat. 30.
69 Stat. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$230,000.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

For additional amounts for the following appropriations of not to exceed the respective amounts stated:

"Claims", Department of Defense, \$4,320,000;

"Retired pay", Department of Defense, \$22,000,000;

"Military personnel, Army", \$150,000,000;

"Military personnel, Air Force", \$110,000,000; the foregoing amounts under this head to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation only during the fiscal year 1955 as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the department concerned shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment to War)", fiscal years 1941-1946, \$6,750;

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1940, \$278.44;

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1943, \$13,083.19;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$6,625.43;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", fiscal year 1946, \$17,747.99;

"Fuel, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$546.72; and

"Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$6,472.91.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAM OF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

69 Stat. 31. For an additional amount for "Contributions to the United Nations
69 Stat. 32. expanded program of technical assistance", for United States contri-
butions during the period ending June 30, 1955, \$6,500,000.

The sums provided in the foregoing paragraphs shall be derived
by transfer from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778,
68 Stat. 1221, Eighty-third Congress, for assistance authorized by section 121 of 68 Stat. 12
837. Public Law 665, Eighty-third Congress. 22 USC 1831.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Export-Import Bank of
Washington and Reconstruction Finance Corporation Appropriation
68 Stat. 150. Act, 1955, on the amount available for administrative expenses is 68 Stat. 150
increased from "\$1,070,000" to "\$1,125,000".

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$85,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000;
and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
68 Stat. 279. priation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel expenses is 68 Stat. 279
increased from "\$220,000" to "\$230,000".

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from "Defense public works, community facilities".

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$240,000.

SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Commission in preparing, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 19, 1949 (63 Stat. 620), a comprehensive plan for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the Soo Locks, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members serving without compensation, \$15,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956. 60 Stat. 810.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

69 Stat. 32.
69 Stat. 33.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$240,000,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", \$611,000.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$350,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

JONES POINT BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964); \$600,000; to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for control of forest pests, \$2,570,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

For necessary expenses to enable the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council to jointly conduct a survey of the present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region as defined in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), and to report their findings and recommendations to the President, including transportation expenses and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission and Council serving without compensation, \$200,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1956.

60 Stat. 808.

69 Stat. 33.

69 Stat. 34.

JOHN MARSHALL BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), \$10,000, to remain available until December 31, 1955.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for expenses necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (Public Law 767, approved September 1, 1954).

68 Stat. 1130.

42 USC 1361-

1370.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$7,500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$20,000,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Assistance for school construction", \$48,500,000; and said appropriation and the unexpended balances of amounts heretofore appropriated under this head and under the head "School construction" shall, to the extent that they are or may become unobligated, be merged and such amounts shall be available, and remain available until expended, for the program of school construction as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 271-311): *Provided*, That the limitations under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, and in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amounts available for carrying out title IV of Public Law 815, as amended, are repealed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall (1) increase the amounts previously available for title II of Public Law 815, or (2) otherwise than as expressly herein provided affect the limitation imposed by section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 731).

64 Stat. 967;
67 Stat. 522;
68 Stat. 1005.
67 Stat. 424.
68 Stat. 439.
67 Stat. 526.
20 USC 311.
64 Stat. 969.
20 USC 271-280.
68 Stat. 1006.
20 USC 291
note.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services, is increased from "\$2,400,000" to "\$2,418,000".

68 Stat. 440.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from "Retired pay of commissioned officers", fiscal year 1955.

69 Stat. 34.
69 Stat. 35.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$238,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$69,400,000" to "\$80,020,000": *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

68 Stat. 443,
811.
49 Stat. 622.
42 USC 401-421.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD (TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund)", \$256,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration", \$400,000.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$750,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas", fiscal year 1955.

69 Stat. 35.

69 Stat. 36.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$12,500, to be derived by transfer from "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1955.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from "Educational aid for China and Korea".

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$500,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

62 Stat. 1231.
50 USC app.
1981-1987.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$198,267, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$870,000, for the payment of claims authorized by the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 1981-7).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,100,000.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles and three aircraft in addition to those heretofore provided, \$1,250,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$180,000.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$600,000.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$12,500, to remain available until June 30, 1956, of which \$8,500 shall be available for expenditure without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for purchase and installation of a sound reinforcing system in the courtroom and adjacent areas and of a tape recording system, including necessary incidental expenses.

69 Stat. 36.
69 Stat. 37.
41 USC 5.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$13,300.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$900,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$86,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$380,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$45,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$20,800, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the
60 Stat. 326. Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$34,575, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).
60 Stat. 327.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$85,000.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$1,100,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements".

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$584,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements".
69 Stat. 37.
69 Stat. 38.

RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Reserve training", \$46,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements".

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway mail service", fiscal year 1947.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$63,000.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

The limitation of \$10,000 for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each in accordance with the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, is increased to \$12,500.

45 Stat. 1160.
D.C. Code 1-902
68 Stat. 379.

OPERATING EXPENSES

METROPOLITAN POLICE

The appropriation for "Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion Convention)", contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for payment at basic salary rates for services performed from August 25 to September 7, 1954, both inclusive, by members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department in excess of their regular tour of duty (but not to exceed a total of twelve hours overtime pay to any individual member performing service within such period).

68 Stat. 382.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$650,300.

PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", \$152,900.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY, MISCELLANEOUS

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, miscellaneous", for improvement of Pier No. 5, Washington Channel, \$26,500.

69 Stat. 33.
69 Stat. 39.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$28,008.

D.C. Code 1-902
to 1-906.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 28 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$10,587, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document Num-

58 Stat. 533.

D.C. Code 47-
2413.

bered 28 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$155,095, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

68 Stat. 378.

The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1955.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF SENATORS

Ante, p. 11.

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators," as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$320,001.

COMPENSATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ante, p. 11.

For an additional amount for "Compensation of the Vice President of the United States", as authorized by Public Law 9, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,667.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

69 Stat. 39.
69 Stat. 40.

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for the Office of the Secretary, \$3,905, to be available, effective April 1, 1955, for the compensation of one director of photography, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$5,100 and one laboratory technician, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$4,020.

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$140: *Provided*, That effective April 1, 1955, the basic rate of compensation of the chief cabinetmaker shall be \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, \$3,800.

Furniture: For an additional amount for materials for furniture and repairs of same and for the purchase of furniture, \$5,000.

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, \$51,950.

Packing boxes: For an additional amount for "Packing boxes", \$500.

Postage stamps: For an additional amount for "Postage stamps", for office of Secretary, \$115.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES OF MEMBERS

For an additional amount for compensation of Members, \$1,468,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Office of the Coordinator of Information: For an additional amount, \$2,000.

Automobile for the majority leader: For an additional amount, \$5,400.

Folding documents: For an additional amount, \$10,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board: For additional amounts for "Capitol Police Board", as follows: fiscal year 1954, \$21,139; fiscal year 1955, \$38,972.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", \$16,000, of which \$12,500 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Capitol Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination, including related architectural treatment.

Capitol grounds: For reconstruction, repair, alteration, and improvement of the areas of the United States Capitol grounds located above and in the vicinity of the legislative garage, situated north of Constitution Avenue between New Jersey Avenue and Delaware Avenue, including expenditures for personal and other services and all other necessary items, \$611,000, to remain available until expended.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Building", \$53,000, of which \$10,000 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Senate Office Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination.

^{69 Stat. 40.}
^{69 Stat. 41.}

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Additional
House Office
Building Act
of 1955.

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary equipment, such necessary connections with the Capitol Power Plant and other utilities, such necessary access facilities over or under public streets, such other appurtenant or necessary facilities, such changes in the present House Office Buildings and mechanical and other changes necessitated

thereby, and such changes in or additions to the present subway systems, as may be approved by such Commission.

Acquisition of property.

SEC. 1202. (a) The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, such publicly or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia (including streets, avenues, roads, highways, alleys, or parts thereof) located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the United States Capitol Grounds as may be approved by the House Office Building Commission for the purposes of section 1201 of this chapter or for additions to the United States Capitol Grounds. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any street, avenue, road, highway, alley, or part thereof, acquired pursuant to this subsection shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with any request therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission. Square numbered 636 in the District of Columbia (which is now part of the new House of Representatives Office Building site) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. Any real property owned by the United States and located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the Capitol Grounds shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, made with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol without reimbursement or transfer of funds. At such time or times as may be fixed by order of the House Office Building Commission, (1) any real property acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter shall become part of the United States Capitol Grounds and subject to the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m, 212a, and 212b), and (2) the building and all facilities constructed pursuant to section 1201 of this chapter shall become subject to such Act approved July 31, 1946, and to the provisions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building contained in the Act approved May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175).

60 Stat. 718.

34 Stat. 1365.
Condemnation
proceedings.

(b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States", approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

45 Stat. 1415.
Demolition of
buildings.

69 Stat. 41.

69 Stat. 42.

Leases.

(c) When any real property has been acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to provide for the demolition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to lease any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to provide for the maintenance and protection of such property.

Appropriation.

SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this chapter there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by the House Office Building Commission to be required for the purposes of this chapter: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of such Commission is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.

Contracts, etc.

SEC. 1204. This chapter may be cited as the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955". Citation of chapter.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$700,000.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 25 and House Document Numbered 104, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$9,504,219, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SEC. 1401. The following appropriations to the departments and ^{69 Stat. 42.} agencies shall be available during the current fiscal year for uniforms ^{69 Stat. 43.} or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114): 5 USC 2131-2133.

Department of Agriculture:

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses";

Forest Service: Such appropriations as are available for the pay of employees entitled to uniforms, or allowances therefor, under said Act;

Department of Defense—Civil Functions: Department of the Army:

Rivers and harbors and flood control:

"Construction, general";

"Operation and maintenance, general";

"General expenses";

"Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries";

Canal Zone Government:

"Operating expenses";

Department of the Interior:

Bureau of Reclamation:

“Construction and rehabilitation”;

“Operation and maintenance”;

National Park Service:

“Management and protection”;

“Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities”;

Department of Justice:

Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and expenses”;

Post Office Department:

“Administration”;

“Operations”;

“Facilities”; and

Treasury Department:

Bureau of Customs, “Salaries and expenses”.

Strikes or
overthrow of
Government.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

69 Stat. 43.

69 Stat. 44.

SEC. 1402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Approved April 22, 1955.